Thursday, April 11, 1963
Chaitra 21, 1885(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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[*March 29 to April 11, 1963/ Chaitra 8 to 21, 1885 (Saka)*]

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LS II—178 (Ai) LSD—24-4-63—880.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 11, 1963/Chaitra 21, 1885 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Health Insurance Scheme

*821. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Delhi Medical Association has evolved a scheme for health insurance and approached the Central Government for introducing the scheme;

(b) the essential features of the scheme; and

(c) whether Government have given any decision for the implementation of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in the Library, see* No. LT-1111/63].

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether this scheme has given any idea of the financial liability which is likely to be incurred by the Government of India in case it goes to the assistance of the scheme made by the Association?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The scheme has gone to the Delhi Administration. They are considering the financial aspects of it.

Shri Maheswar Naik: While the Government's responsibility is to look after the health and welfare of the people, may I know why it is that the scheme envisages the imposition of certain fees on the beneficiaries as embodied in the statement?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The scheme provides particularly for three categories of people. It is actually meant for the middle class and low-income groups. If some of these people are looked after, there might be less congestion in the hospitals, and the space will be available for poor patients.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is mentioned in the statement that the Delhi Medical Association had some time back approached the Central Government for financial assistance. I want to know the reaction of the Central Government before it is considered by the Delhi Administration.

Dr. D. S. Raju: The scheme is a good one so far as we are concerned, but it has got to be worked out in detail so far as the financial implications are concerned.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह स्कीम सिर्फ दिल्ली कैपीटल के लिए है या रूरल एरियास के लिए भी है ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is for the Delhi area to start with.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Rules

*822. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange involved in the cases which

the Enforcement Directorate examined in 1962;

(b) how much foreign currency holdings have been repatriated and how much confiscated;

(c) whether any cases of underinvoicing were detected; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to tighten up the measures?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Foreign currency holdings repatriated in 1962 pursuant to the orders of the Director of Enforcement in the same year amounted to Rs. 1,99,375/- and foreign currency confiscated during the period under his orders was of the value of Rs. 17,108/-. In addition, foreign exchange amounting to about Rs. 2,50,000/- is yet to be repatriated by the parties in terms of the orders of Director of Enforcement passed during the same period. Cases of alleged foreign exchange offences involving Rs. 1,01 lakhs (approximately are awaiting adjudication.

(c) Statistics of the cases investigated by the Directorate of Enforcement in 1962, which involve underinvoicing, are not readily available.

(d) Cases of underinvoicing are generally detected by the Customs authorities who take suitable action thereon. Where forcign exchange offences are likely to be involved, the Enforcement Directorate or the Reserve Bank is also informed for further action. The existing procedure has generally proved adequate; the situation is, of course constantly kept under review.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how many parties were involved in cases of under-invoicing referred to in part (c) of the question? What is the maximum amount of under-invoicing by any single party, and what is his name?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not have the latest figures as to the number of cases which have come to notice, but I may inform the hon. Member that we have set up a committee in Calcutta with the Jute Commissioner as the Chairman and the Additional Collector of Customs as one of the Members, to scrutinise the registration of contracts as soon as they are entered into, to check these practices.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the number of complaints received by the Enforcement Directorate, how many were proceeded with and in how many cases were the parties found defaulting?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The total number of complaints is not yet available in the Ministry of Finance, unless and until special notice is given. We can ask from the Directorate, because the Directorate takes action on its own initiative and disposes of these things.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी सवाल के पार्ट सी० के उत्तर में बताया गया कि जो अंडर इन वाइसिंग के कसेज हैं उनकी पूरी जांच नहीं हो सकी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि विलम्ब का क्या कारण है ? यदि कोई नियम इसमें बाधक हों तो क्या उनको दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Under-invoicing is directly not dealt with by the Directorate of Enforcement. The Directorate deals more with the unauthorised accounts abroad. There are so many other ways by which we try to detect underinvoicing; we take the help of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and other respective Ministries, and we are trying to see that such cases do come to our notice, and we do take proper action.

Shri Ramanahhan Chettiar: May I know what is the agency which detects the violation of foreign exchange rules?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The agencies are the Reserve Bank, the Directorate of Enforcement, the Customs as well as the Income-tax authorities.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Directorate of Enforcement has submitted exhaustive notes to the Finance Ministry as to how cases of underinvoicing could be checked and, if so, what is the report and whether that has been considered and accepted by the Finance Ministry?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Directorate of Enforcement is not concerned with this. The department concerned is the customs, an dthe customs look into it. There is no question of any specific report about it. This thing is under constant examination, and there are several steps suggested by several people which are also under examination and which are also being taken. It is not possible to give that report or any such thing here before the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: After the new foreign exchange restrictions on people going abroad, were imposed last year, may I know what is the total number of individuals to whom foreign exchange was allocated for going abroad, and what is the total amount involved?

Shri Morarji Desai: It does not arise in this question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It does arise, if I may say so, because we will be able to judge from that whether the people going abroad are spending....

Mr. Speaker: That would be a separate question.

Kopili Hydel Project

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*823. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether on account of the detection of faulty rocks on the dam site and its location in a seismic region the dam design of the Kopili Hydel Project has been examined by international experts; and

(b) if so, the result of the examination?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) No, Sir. It is, however, proposed to seek the advice of experts from the United States of America on problems in regard to the foundation of the dam and any faults located immediately downstream of the proposed dam axis.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what decision, if any, has been taken and what action is proposed to be taken in the light of the examination?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: The Assam State Board has proposed that some foreign experts, there are two at present, should form a board of consultants and they should go and visit this site and report in the matter. The board consists of the Chairman of the CWPC and these two experts. They are expected to go into this question this month and see what the faults are.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What will be the total size of the Kopili hydel project in terms of the capital investment and what is the installed capacity in terms of power generation?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: In the first stage it will be 144 megawatts; there will be four units of 36 megawatts each. In the second stage, it is going to be 325 megawatts, with five units of 65 megawatts each. Later on there will be some more addition.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how this faulty site came to be selected and whether any technical information or knowledge was not available before this site was selected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): This site is still under investigation. Supposing it is found to be faulty and cannot be satisfactory, then the site may have to be changed. We may not know all the details of a particular site for a project before actual investigation takes place.

Shri Swell: This project falls within my area, and as far as we can see some sort of work is going on. May I know what is the progress of the work in this project and whether any land has been acquired by Government for the execution of this project and what is the average of the land so far acquired and what compensation has been paid to the owners of the land?

Mr. Speaker: All these questions in one? Well, the answer may be given to all of them.

Shri Alagesan: The project is still in the investigation stage. We do not have any details about the land acquisition, etc.

N.E.F.A. Hospitals

*824. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state how and when the equipment for the NEFA hospitals which had been looted by the Chinese invaders, is expected to be replaced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): The equipment is being replaced in NEFA hospitals through Government supply and voluntary donations with all possible speed. The NEFA authorities have replaced partial equipment in 23 hospitals. They have also purchased some medicines. Equipment donated by the Surgical Manufacturers and Traders Association, Delhi, has also been supplied to NEFA.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस बारे में २५ फरवरी को बोमदीला अस्पताल के बारे में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए बतलाया गया था कि इक्विपमेंट आदि सब चीज तैयार कर ली गई हैं लेकिन इस प्रश्न से मालूम होता है कि यह सब चीजें वहां पहुंची नहीं हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे सब आवश्यक सामान व चीजें वहां वास्तव में पहुंचा दी गई हैं या नहीं ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Out of 37 hospitals denuded by the Chinese, almost 23 are equipped and we are trying to supply things as speedily as possible. We have given instructions, in consultation with the Director of Medical Services, NEFA, to indent upon the medical store depot at Calcutta. We are also sending the equipment for a 30 bed hospital given by the Manufacturers' Association of Delhi. Some equipment for this hospital has to be imported from abroad and we are taking the requisite steps to get it through CARE.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether some international agencies have supplied equipment for refurnishing these hopsitals?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The association known as CARE had kindly agreed to help us.

Shri Basappa: In view of the shortage of water in Bangalore city . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is not in NEFA.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In reply to a question it was stated here that most of the equipment of these hospitals was taken away by the Chinese and that they have handed back some of this equipment. May I know whether that equipment handed over to the civilian officers has also been replaced in these hospitals?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I do not think they have handed over to us any useful equipment, and at any rate I do not have any details.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: What is the estimated cost of re-equipping these hospitals?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There are 109 items to be imported from abroad costing Rs. 2,39,500 and 4 items to be provided from indigenous sources costing Rs. 1,74,700.

श्री कछवाय : म जानना चाहता हूं कि चीनियों द्वारा इस अस्पताल में जो लूटमार की गई थी और जिस के कि फलस्वरूप नुकसान हुआ वह कितना हुआ और इसी तरह की लूटमार उन्हों ने और किन्हीं अस्पतालों में भी की थी, यदि हां, तो कहां कहां की थी ?

Mr. Speaker: The question is this. What was the total amount of loss inflicted by the Chinese by taking away these materials from the hospitals?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I mentioned these two items—items to be imported and items to be procured indigenously. That must be the total.

Dr. Gaitonde: Are these hospitals properly manned with enough personnel?

Dr. D. S. Raju: They are being partially run—23 out of 37 hospitals.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When the Chinese handed over military junk to us they took cinematograph films of it. May I know if the Government of India has made any attempt to educate world public opinion on the looting of these hospitals in NEFA and on the atrocities committed by the Chinese on the hospital people there?

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant. Next question.

Encroachments on Government land in Delhi

\+

*825. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the work accomplished by demolition unit in cleaning encroachments on Government land in Delhi during the last 6 months;

(b) the areas cleared without the assistance of demolition unit during the period;

(c) the areas which remain to be cleared and the programme for all-out clearance; and

(d) the action, if any, taken against authorities who permitted these encroachments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Over 11,000 jhuggis, jhopris and unauthorised structures of various kinds built on public lands in Delhi were demolished in the last 6 months with the assistance of the Mobile Demolition Squad of Delhi Administration.

(b) Nil.

(c) There has been squatting on a very large number of sites in various areas. Complete clearance sectorwise is now being planned and is proposed to be carried out in the current year.

(d) The unauthorised squatting has taken place in spite of the efforts to prevent it or to remove the squatters thereafter. Legal and administrative difficulties have also come in the way. Steps are now being taken to remove these difficulties.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the unscrupulous and unauthorised colonisers concerned have been brought to book; if so, in how many cases?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): My Ministry is not concerned with that. That is the concern of the Delhi Administration under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what is the cost of property demo-

lished and what is the number of people who have been uprooted?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The cost of the property involved is practically nil. These are only mud huts put up every day, and there is hardly any cost involved.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact.....

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: She has become D. C. Sharma.

Mr. Speaker: Why did he not get up when I called him?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I got up, but she started speaking.

Mr. Speaker: Why did he go on sitting down allowing himself to be substituted by a lady Member.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have some sense of chivalry left in me.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He may put the question now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister was pleased to tell in his reply that there are legal and administrative difficulties and that they are trying to overcome them. May I know what those legal and administrative difficulties are, how the Ministry is trying to overcome them and how many of them have been overcome.

Shri P. S. Naskar: The difficulties are: firstly, at present we are thinking of amending the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupation) Act, 1958 because at present the eviction proceedings are a little lengthy and we want to simplify the procedure of eviction; secondly, we want to remove all the unauthorised constructions; and, thirdly, the area that will now be cleared will be specifically earmarked for certain purposes and the officers who look after these works will be specifically told that if any unauthorised squatting takes place, necessary action against them will be taken, and we also propose to take various other methods to stop all these unauthorised squattings.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या यह सत्य है कि जिन लोगों ने राजकीय भूमि पर अवैध रूप से अधिकार किया है उन को अधिकारी जब कुछ कहते हैं तो रिश्वत दे दी जाती है और उस के बाद वे उन से कुछ नहीं कहते ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मुझ इल्म नहीं है। मेरी मार्फत न कोई रिश्वत ली गई है और न दी गई है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact that at the places where these unauthorised quarters have been demolished small huts are again coming up; if so, if the answer is in the affirmative, may I know what legal action the Minister is intending to take against those people?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Under the present Public Premises Eviction Act there is no penalty involved for these unauthorised squatters. We want to make it a penal offence, and there may be imprisonment and fine, both.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों को हटाया गया है क्या उन्हें कहीं बसाने के लिए भी सरकार इंतजाम कर रही है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : दो क़िस्म के आदमी हमारे सामने आते हैं । एक तो वे हैं जिन का कि नाम सैंसस में दर्ज है जोकि हमने सन् १९६० के जून, जुलाई में की थी, उन को जब हम हटायेंगे तो बदले में जगह देंगे । दूसरे वे हैं जो हर रोज़ झुग्गी बना कर बैठते हैं और उन को हम गिराने की भी कोशिश करते हैं ऐसे लोगों को अलबत्ता हम कोई आलटरनेटिव जगह देने वाले नहीं हैं ।

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि कुछ ज़मीन

हरिजनों के नाम पर ली गई लेकिन वहां गैर-हरिजन लोगों ने मकान बना लिए हैं तो क्या उन को सरकार जमीन वापिस दिलाने की कृपा करेगी ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : हरिजनों के नाम पर कौन जमीन ली गई, मैं नहीं जानता क्योंकि वह मेरा विभाग नहीं है । उसका ताल्लुक़ तो होम मिनिस्टरी से है ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Yashpal Singh: 826.

श्री कछवाय : इस पर सवाल करने की अनुमति दी जाय यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो आगे चले गये ।

Drinking Water Supply for Banaras

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*826. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Subbaraman:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have sanctioned a Drinking Water Supply Scheme costing nearly Rs. 18 lakhs for Banaras during 1962-63 under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme; and

(b) if so, whether such schemes have been sanctioned to other urban areas also and details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in the Library, *see* No. LT-1112/63].

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि वहां गैजेज से वाटर सप्लाई किया जायगा या नये ट्यूबवैल्स क़ायम किये जायेंगे ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: This provision, Sir, of Rs. 18 lakhs is intended for expansion of the schemes which are already under implementation—that is what I was told.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्कीम के बारे में तो कुछ पता होना चाहिए, कि वहां पानी ट्यूबवैल्स से आयेगा या गंगा से पानी आयेगा ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I have no details beyond this.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Already the Ganges is there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that it has covered many States. I want to know whether it is within the knowledge of the hon. Minister that there is a tremendous shortage of good drinking water in the coal mine areas; if so, may I know whether any steps have been taken to provide good drinking water to the coal mine areas also? Is there any scheme to that effect?

Dr. D. S. Raju: This question refers to Banaras only.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not only to Banaras but to all. I can show you the statement.

Mr. Speaker: He says that other places have been mentioned in the statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After all, the coalmines are in Bihar.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister can answer the question, he might.

Dr. D. S. Raju: I would like to have a separate question tabled for that.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चूंकि बनारस म्यनिसिपैलिटी को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट

से फ़ंड्ज़ नहीं मिल सके, इसलिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने यह रकम दी ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Probably the hon. Member is aware that for all these urban schemes there is a 100-per cent loan assistance only and the Central Government is giving that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order, Sir. In the statement you will find . . .

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The statement covers all the States and my question pertains to a particular State. After all, there are coalmines in Bihar.

Mr. Speaker: I will look into that question. As regards information, all that has been supplied in the statement.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो विवरण दिया गया है, उस में कुछ राज्यों के नाम बिल्कुल नहीं हैं और कुछ राज्यों के अनेक स्थान चुने गए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किस आधार पर यह स्कीम बनाई गई है और इन स्थानों का चुनाव किस आधार पर किया गया है ।

What is the basis of selection?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब सिर्फ़ बनारस के बारे में जवाब दे सकते हैं ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : विवरण में तो दूसरे स्थानों के नाम भी दिये गए हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन स्थानों का चुनाव किस बेसिस पर किया गया है ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know the amount that has been allocated for the construction of this water works scheme for Banaras and whether it is going to be entrusted to the local municipal corporation or whether the State Government is going to take it up?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I am informed that the construction will actually be done by the Public Health Engineering Department of Banaras.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether this scheme has been sanctioned because of the all-India importance of the city and, if that is so, whether such other pilgrimage centres will laso be given financial assistance for drinking water supply schemes?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The scheme is approved on certain criteria and not necessarily because it is an important city from any other aspect.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : ऐसा सुना गया है कि ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की सप्लाई के लिए जो पैसा रखा गया था, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ़ से न मांगे जाने कारण लैप्स हो गया । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सच है ।

Dr. D. S. Raju: The scheme has got to be approved by the State Government and then it comes to the Central Government, that is, the Health Ministry. We have got our own organisation, that is, the Central Public Health Engineering Department. They get it approved technically before final sanction is given.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the government is aware of the acute shortage of drinking water supply in Bengalore City?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if this National Water Supply Programme is confined only to urban areas or whether it extends to rural areas also?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The hon. Member is aware that there are two phases of this programme: one is the urban schemes and the other is the rural

schemes. So far as the rural schemes are concerned, abou 50 per cent *ad hoc* grant is given; for urban schemes 100 per cent loan is given.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How much money was allotted for this scheme during the Third Five Year Plan and how much has already been spent?

Dr. D. S. Raju: For Banaras Rs. 18 lakhs . . .

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I want to know the total amount of money allotted for all the urban drinking water supply schemes.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Upto the end of the Second Plan, 469 Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes have been approved and an amount of Rs. 53·55 crores as loan has been sanctioned to the State Governments during this period. Under the Third Plan, for Urban and Corporation Schemes, a sum of Rs. 89 crores has been provided for urban water supply and drainage schemes, including the schemes of Corporations under the Programme. A sum of Rs. 281·30 lakhs as loan was paid to the States during the year 1961-62 for these schemes. The amount sanctioned as loan for the purpose during 1962-63 is Rs. 1100·99 lakhs.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि बहुत सी योजनाओं के बारे में वर्षों तक लिखा-पढ़ी करने के बाद भी उन को स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया, जबकि कुछ योजनाएं जल्दी स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं ? यदि हां, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रणाली अपनाई जाती है और इन योजनाओं को स्वीकृति देने के विषय में क्या प्रोसीड्योर फ़ालो किया जाता है ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: They have got to be processed by the public works departments. Technically they must be feasible.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के लंका एरिया में जो पानी की कमी थी, वह इस योजना से किस हद तक पूरी हुई है ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir. This scheme should be able to supply drinking water.

Gold Smuggling

***827. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of Gold smuggling have since been detected after the promulgation of Gold Control Order; and

(b) if so, the estimated value of gold that has been seized?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir; 49 cases of gold smuggling were detected by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities after the promulgation of the Defence of India (Amendment) Rules, 1963, introducing gold control, during the period from the 10th January 1963 to the 31st March, 1963.

(b) Rs. 4,96,000 approximately.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether after the promulgation of the Gold Control Order, smuggling of gold is on the increase or on the decrease?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is very much on the decrease. I would like to quote the figures to show this. Since the promulgation of the Gold Control Order from the 10th January, 1963 upto 31st March, 1963 I have already given the figures. The gold smuggled before the promulgation of the Gold Control Order, worth approximately Rs. 1,15,24,000 was seized during the two months and 22 days preceding the above period.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know what impact it had on the price of gold now prevailing in the country?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The gold price has also come down and

gold value has appreciated in international market.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know about the gold smuggled in the country whether the price which has been stated is at the international price or the internal price.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): International price.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Under the Sea Customs Act and with the operation of the Defence of India Rules, Extra-ordinary powers seem to have been given to the Customs officials. I want to know what precautions Government propose to take to see that the Customs officials do not misuse these powers to harass innocent people.

Shri Morarji Desai: The precaution is that anybody who misuses the powers will be dismissed.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों ने समय के अन्दर अपने गोल्ड को डिक्लेयर नहीं किया है, अगर उन के पास अब गोल्ड पाया जाता है, तो क्या उस को स्मगलिंग समझा जायगा, उन को किस कैटेगरी में रखा जायगा और उन के साथ क्या व्यवहार किया जायगा ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : वह स्मगलिंग माना जायगा ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: After the promulgation of the Gold Control Order, the gold business has gone underground and the smuggling of gold has not stopped. May I know what steps Government propose to take in this matter in stopping gold smuggling? I want to know whether Government is thinking of reconsidering the gold policy in the light of the fact that gold smuggling has not stopped and the prices have not come down.

Shri Morarji Desai Both the premises are wrong. The gold transaction was underground even before. If it is underground, it is the same thing. But smuggling of gold has decreased considerably as can be seen from the figures given that in 2 months and 22 days gold worth approximately Rs. 4,96,000 was seized and in the previous period gold worth approximately Rs. 1,15,24,000 was seized.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether it is true that the gold control order has back-fired by encouraging smuggling out of gold owing to the artificial prices imposed upon the home market?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no back-firing at all.

श्री कछवाय : गोल्ड का तस्कर व्यापार करने वाले लोगों में से भारतीय कितने हैं और विदेशी कितने हैं और इनको किस किस प्रकार का दण्ड दिया गया है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह सब मालूम होता तो कैसे ये स्मगलर्ज रहते ।

श्री कछवाय : पकड़ने के बाद तो मालूम हो गया होगा ।

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that it was difficult for smuggled gold to enter into the open market because of the restrictive measures taken by the Government, may I know whether the Government's willingness to supply 14 ct. gold will not make it easy for smuggled gold to find a market here?

Shri Morarji Desai: The Government is not supplying any 14 ct. gold.

Shri S. Kandappan: I would like to know whether the seizure of gold by the Government favourably compares with the volume of unemployment caused and even deaths due to the gold control order?

Mr. Speaker: I could not follow the question.

Shri S. Kandappan: I would like to know whether the gold seized due to the control order—its value—favourably compares with the unem-

ployment caused and even deaths due to this order?

Mr. Speaker: That is covered by the next question. Shri Chaturvedi.

Suicide by Goldsmiths

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*828. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Kachhavaiya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suicides by Goldsmiths in the country as a result of economic distress caused by the promulgation of Gold Control Order; and

(b) the relief that the Government propose to extend to those rendered jobless as a result of these orders?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). A statment giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

No precise information regarding the number of suicides by goldsmith is available. Although reports of some suicides have appeared in the press, it has not been possible to ascertain whether these suicides have been caused solely or mainly as a result of the implementation of the gold control policy.

The question of licensing certain additional refineries and of making other suitable arrangements for increasing the availability of 14-carat alloys of gold is under consideration. The State Governments have been requested to grant to displaced goldsmiths and artisans assistance in the form of loans for the purchase of land, machinery or equipment for carrying on any other business or occupation, and other reasonable facilities, including the grant of loans or subsidies for the formation of industrial cooperative societies and scholarships for the school-going children. The possibilities of providing alternative employment in public-sector or other undertakings for qualified goldsmiths, who are willing to take up other employment, are also being examined.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Have the Government been able so far to provide any immediate relief by way of alternative employment, loans or subsidies and if so, in how many cases and to what extent?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We are taking all possible steps through the employment exchanges and State Governments to see that employment opportunities are provided to them.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if the Government have considered the advisability of relaxing the various educational and other qualifications for goldmiths to employ them in jobs that require precision?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We are asking the employment exchanges to look into their cases. We have already admised them to waive these considerations to a considerable extent.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the Government have assessed the possible loss that is likely to occur since after the promulgation of the gold control order?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Loss of what?

Shri Maheswar Naik: Employment potential.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Finance Minister in his long and elucidative reply to the debate on the Gold control Order has already indicated all the facts and figures. I thought hon. Members should really have been satisfied about that.

श्री कछवाय : जिन सुनारों ने आत्म-हत्या की है, उनके परिवारों को सहायता क्या सरकार द्वारा कुछ दी जाने वाली है ? साथ

ही मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि देश में स्वर्णकार लोग कितने हैं ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : आत्म हत्या के मामलों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, मैं जवाब में कह चुकी हूं इसका हमें पता नहीं है और जांच पड़ताल के बाद भी यह चीज मालूम नहीं हो सकी है कि जिन लोगों ने सुईसाइड किया है उन्होंने इसलिए किया है कि उन के पास एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं था और वे भूखे मर रहे थे। इसलिए यह सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री कछवाय : भारत में स्वर्णकारों की संख्या क्या है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : संख्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय पहले ही अपने जवाब में बता चुके हैं कि पांच लाख के करीब उनकी संख्या है, ऐसे लोगों की संख्या है जो कि व्यापार करते थे। फिर उस में चांदी का काम करने वाले, हीरों का काम करने वाले सब आ जाते हैं।

डा० गोविन्द दास: क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हमारा देश गरीब है और ज्यादातर जेवर चांदी के बनते हैं और इसलिए जो बहुत सा हल्ला मचा हुआ है, इस में तथ्य बहुत कम है? क्या यह बात भी सही नहीं और सरकार ने--

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप सूचना दे रहे हैं या सवाल पूछ रहे हैं ?

डा० गोविंद दास : दूसरा सवाल मेरा इससे सम्बन्ध रखता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से और जिस स्तर पर शरणार्थियों की समस्या सरकार द्वारा हल की गई है, उसी स्तर पर क्या इस समस्या को भी हल करने का प्रयत्न सरकार कर रही है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए हम हर कदम उठा रहे हैं।

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to to know the number of suicides and the percentage of suicides of goldsmiths.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have indicated in the statement. I would request the hon. Member to see the statement and then ask.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आत्म-हत्या से बढ़ कर कोई दूसरा बड़ा कलंक सरकार पर नहीं आ सकता है ? अगर एक सुनार ने भी आत्म-हत्या की है तो उसको रिपेट करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है .....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Mohammad Elias.

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : सरकार ने किसी से आत्म-हत्या नहीं करवाई है, इसलिए सरकार पर यह कलंक नहीं आता है।

Shri Mohammad Elias: In reply to our query, the Labour Minister said that they are having discussion with the Chairman of the Gold Control Board. May I know whether that discussion has concluded and any decision has been taken after that discussion?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The problems as they are arising are being discussed and decisions are taken then and there, and they are also being implemented.

Shri Mohammad Elias: I have asked a specific question. The hon. Labour Minister replied that they were having discussion with the chairman of the Gold Control Board, and very soon a decision would be taken with regard to the relief and rehabilitation of the unemployed goldsmiths. So, I wanted to know whether any decision has been taken or whether the discussion has concluded.

Shri Morarji Desai: The decision might be taken by the Labour Minister. The question may be referred to him.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It has been stated in the statement laid on the Table of the House that it has not been possible to ascertain. May I

know whether any effort was made to ascertain this, and if so, whether any assistance was extended to the families of those who committed suicide on account of this order?

Shri Morarji Desai: Nobody has asked for any assistance so far, for those families, and any information that was sought to be obtained has not resulted in any positive thing.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the goldsmiths in this country, about five lakhs of them according to our Finance Minister, are faced with the bleak prospect of starvation, may I know whether Government serously tried to foresee the gravity of the situation, and if they did, why is it that they did not take adequate measures to neutralise the gravity of the situation, because the measures that are spoken of up till now are only in the formative stage?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is only entering into an argument.

Shri Hem Barua: I asked what steps had been taken.

Mr. Speaker: I said that the hon. Member was only entering into an argument.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. I do not know how it is a question of entering into an argument....

Mr. Speaker: Now, he wants me to give arguments. My arguments might not be convincing to him. What would happen in that case? Then too, this would remain the decision. So, why enter into an argument?

Shri Hem Barua: I am employing my brains, but I cannot find out.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Are Government aware that a number of gold smugglers have also committed suicide, and if so, what their number is?

U.N. Expert for River Basin Surveys in India

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*829. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:
Shri Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.N. Special Fund has sent an expert from Sweden, to serve for two years as an adviser on river basin surveys and hydro-electric projects in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he will go into the requirements of third and fourth Plans; and

(c) what other kind of assistance U.N. Special Fund is going to extend in this matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) Yes, Sir. A Swedish Engineer has been appointed for a period of 2 years by the U.N. Special Fund as their Resident Adviser in connection with their aid programme for investigation of sites for the generation of hydro-power in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The assistance to be extended by the U.N. Special Fund in this connection will be in respect of the supply of equipment and precision instruments etc and also services of conculatants.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : पानी को ले कर अन्तर्राज्यीय झगड़े काफी बढ़ गए हैं । इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार इस बात का विचार कर रही है कि कोई इसके लिए केन्द्रीय समिति बनाई जाए ?

श्री सैं० अ० मेहदी : केन्द्रीय समिति का इस में सवाल नहीं आता है । करीब ६२ स्कीम्ज हैं जो कि इनवैस्टीगेट की जा रही हैं आइंदा प्लान बनाने के लिए। उसके लिए यू० एन० स्पेशल फंड की तरफ से एक इंजीनियर

मुकर्रर किया गया है कि वह इन स्कीमों को देखें, उनको मश्विरा दे ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जो योजना अभी विचाराधीन है, उसके सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करते समय किन किन खास बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा ?

श्री सं० अ० मेंहदी : अभी तो ये स्कीमें इनवैस्टीगेट की जा रही है और जैसा मैं ने कहा करीब ६२ स्कीमें हैं । ये तमाम मुल्क में हैं और इनकी तफसील अगर आप चाहें तो मैं दे सकता हूं । यह जो उनकी तरफ से आदमी आया है यह स्वीडिश इंजीनियर है और उन्होंने अपनी तरफ से कुछ बातें दरियाफ्त करने के लिए, पहले इनवैस्टीगेशन करने के लिए, उससे कहा है और कुछ इक्विपमेंट भेजा जा रहा है । इस आदमी से वे मश्विरा लेंगे, ऐसा उन्होंने कहा है ।

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the foreign aid or colaboration which is likely to be available will be dependent upon the recommendation of the expert who is visiting our country from Sweden?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: At the moment, the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the resident adviser would be met by the UN, and the equipment will be sent free of cost.

Shri Maheswar Naik: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether any foreign aid or collaboration that was likely to be available would be dependent upon the recommenadtion of this expert?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): It would not be dependent upon the recomendation of this expert. Here, it is purely assistance for investigation purposes, and certain instruments and equipment are being given by the UN Special Fund.

श्री कछवाय : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो अमरीका से विशेषज्ञ आए हैं, इनको क्या हमारी सरकार ने बुलवाया था ? यदि हां, तो इनका अभी तक कितना उपयोग लिया गया है और उन्होंने हमें किन-किन प्रकार की सलाहें दी हैं ?

श्री सं० अ० मेहदी : यह तो अभी ३० मार्च को आए हैं, दो साल रहेंगे और मशविरा देंगे । जहां तक उनके काम का ताल्लुक है वह तो अभी शुरू भी नहीं हुआ है ।

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether we have in India similar experts like the foreign expert who is called? If so, what was the purpose of calling a foreign expert?

Shri Alagesan: This is only to help us in the procurement of special equipment and instruments. He will keep in touch with the State Electricity Boards in regard to the progress of investigations of various projects and try to help us in procuring these things. He will bulk all the requirements and place orders.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the recommendations of this foreign expert after investigation be followed up by any help from the UN Fund for implementing them or they will only be for the consideration of Government?

Shri Alagesan: We carry on the projects in the usual manner. This expert is only to look after procurement of special equipment and instruments needed for investigation purposes.

डा० गोविंद दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इस प्रकार की कोई ६२ योजनाएं हैं जिनकी जांच की जायेगी। क्या ये ६२ योजनाएं देश भर में फैली हुई हैं, या किसी एक विशेष राज्य के लिए हैं, और क्या इन योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त भी कुछ और योजनाओं पर विचार किया जाएगा ?

श्री सं० अ० मेंहदी : ये सारे देश के लिए हैं और तीन स्टेजेज में हैं । करीब-करीब उन तमाम योजनाओं को जो कि इस वक्त मौजूद हैं कवर करती हैं ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या इन के अलावा भी और कोई चीजें उनके सामने रखी जाएंगी ?

श्री सं० अ० मेहदी : इनवेस्टीगेशन के लिए इन के अलावा और कोई चीज उनके सामने नहीं रखी जाएगी ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो ६२ स्कीमें हैं ये कौन-कौन सी स्कीमें हैं और इन में से उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी स्कीमें आपने दी हैं ?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What are the terms of reference given to the expert? Will he give a comprehensive report on the potential of power and irrigation in the country or will he go into only such of those schemes as are taken up in the Third and Fourth Plans?

Shri Alagesan: He will not be doing any such comprehensive review.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने यह ध्यान में रखा है कि ये स्कीमें वहां चलायी जाएं जहां एग्रीकल्चुरल सेक्टर है ? अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि ये इंडस्ट्री के लिए हैं । जिस सेक्टर में एग्रीकल्चर है उसके बारे में आपका क्या ख्याल है ?

श्री सं०अ० मेहदी : ये नई स्कीमें हैं, सारे मुल्क के लिए हैं, मुख्तलिफ स्टेट्स के लिए हैं । ये ६२ नई स्कीमें अभी इनवेस्टीगेशन के लिए हैं, जिनके लिए यह तजवीज हुई है और अब उनके बारे में मशविरा किया जाएगा ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if an agency has already been created, or is going to be created, for conducting these surveys of river basins, to which this gentleman who has come will be working as adviser? If so, what is the agency?

Shri Alagesan: Various projects are being investigated by State agencies and some are investigated by the CWPC.

House-building Loans

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*830. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:** / **Shri Sidheswar Prasad:** }

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to review the scheme of house-building loans to Government employees;

(b) whether any modifications in the rules have been made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total amount of house-building loans granted to Government servants during 1962-63?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). The grant of advances under the House Building Advance Rules was suspended in November, 1962, so as to keep the expenditure during 1962-63 within the budget provision of Rupees sixty lakhs. It has since been decided to entertain new applications from 1st April, 1963. Advances will, however, be given hereafter only to employees whose monthly pay does not exceed Rs. 1,250 and who have already acquired/purchased plots of land. The maximum advance admissible to an applicant is twenty-four times his monthly pay and is subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000.

During 1962-63, house-building Advances amounting to Rs. 93.51 lakhs were approved in the case of 710 Central Government servants.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Government servants who build houses of their own are asked to occupy those houses, leaving the government quarters. In how many cases has this rule been observed and in how many cases has this rule not been observed, and what are the reasons for not observing this rule?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand

Khanna): These are two separate questions.

Shri Ansar Harvani: But then you can reply to this question.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can. On is giving of advance to a Government servant for the construction of a house. The other is of a Government servant who owns a house and has still taken accommodation from the general pool. Very recently we have taken a decision, and we have started serving notices on those Government servants who have their own houses but still take accommodation from the general pool.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the loans given to these Government servants are on a flat basis, or they are divided into different categories to suit the capacity of the purses of these Government servants.

Shri P. S. Naskar: This is given on a planned basis with special emphasis on the low-income group of Gorevnment servants.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know how many of the applicants for loans are Secretaries of Government Departments, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This will not be a fair question. We have laid down an income limit and that income limited is Rs. 1,250.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह बात सच है कि जो लोग लोन के लिए एप्लाई करते हैं उनके बारे में निर्णय करने में काफी देरी होती है ? यदि हां, तो उनको शीघ्र से शीघ्र लोन मिल जाए, इसके लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: No undue time is taken. The applications are processed as soon as we receive them.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जिन राज्य कर्मचारियों को ऋण दिए जाने की व्यवस्था है, क्या उनको वेतन का ध्यान रख कर उनको ऋण दिया जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उन्होंने बताया ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : बताया तो, लेकिन ऐसी भाषा में बताया जिसको म नहीं समझ सका ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिनकी तनख्वाह १२०० रुपए तक होगी उनको दिया जाएगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this loan wil also be given to the empolyees of co-operative societies in the various Central Government undertakings in case they are unable to get loans from them?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This is a scheme which applies to Government servants, and the Government servant's pay, service and all these things are taken into consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only referring to the co-operative societies constituted by the Government in Defence, Railways etc. May I know whether such co-operative societies will be given loans or not?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There are a large number of other schemes, like the low income housing scheme, the small income housing scheme and subsidised industrial housing scheme. They come under social housing schemes of my Ministry.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any maximum limit has been fixed for these loans, and whether the loans will be given for the purchase of land also?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I have said in my original answer that for the time being the maximum limit is Rs. 25,000. At present we are not giving any loan for the purchase of land.

Foreign Exchange for Business Travel

***831. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for release of foreign exchange for business travels abroad during 1962;

(b) the number of such applications sanctioned;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange released on this account; and

*(d) the maximum amount permitted to one individual?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) During 1962, 4328 applications were received by the Reserve Bank for release of foreign exchange for business travel abroad.

(b) 4,100.

(c) During this period a sum of Rs. 111.3 lakhs was released for business travel.

(d) Rs. 16,025.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if there is any machinery in Government to assess the results of the travels performed by these worthy gentlemen in view of the fact that Government seems to be particularly liberal in granting permission for this kind of travel?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Government is not at all liberal in every case. It is quite just in whatever it does. And in this matter, the Reserve Bank, which gives the permission, also looks into the question whether they have performed the functions or not.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What I wanted to know was if after the return of these people who had been abroad for business reasons there is a machinery to find out the results of their travel abroad in terms of the economic advantage to the country accruing therefrom.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is only a matter of assessment, and that is done by the Reserve Bank.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Minister told us that nearly Rs. 111 lakhs was sanctioned. How does this figure compare with the figure for 1961? I want to know whether it is going up or coming down.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The 1962 figures are lower than those of 1961, 1960 and also 1959.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the minimum amount sanctioned for business people going abroad? Has it been brought to the notice of the Government that in some cases they are not able to finance their travel abroad by such small amounts sanctioned?

Shri Morarji Desai: To whom does he refer? In which case?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the minimum amount, smallest amount sanctioned?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of any minimum There are scales prescribed for businessmen, scales prescribed for students and they are given uniformly for all people.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The answer to my question is not forthcoming. What is the least amount that has been sanctioned? I am not asking about the scales or about the principles.

Mr. Speaker: The answer is that there are different categories for different kinds of people.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am referring to business travel and not to any other category.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: For USA the scale is Rs. 225 per day, for U.K. and Europe it is Rs. 150 per day. If they ask for less, we give them less.

Shri Mansinh P. Patel: Are there sample checks by the Finance Ministry on applications sanctioned or rejected by the Reserve Bank?

Shri Morarji Desai: The Reserve Bank is fully trusted in this matter; no checks are required.

Narmada Valley Authority

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*832. { **Shri P. R. Patel:** **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the progress made in creating an authority for Narmada Valley and the projects connected with it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): The question of establishment of the Narmada Valley Authority is under consideration of the States concerned and of the Government of India.

Works on Broach Stage I (Narmada) Poject and Tawa are in initial stages and peliminary works have been taken up. preliminary woks are also in progress on the Barna Project.

Investigations are in progress in respect of the Haranphal Project, the Barwaha Project, the Punasa Project and the Bargi Dam.

There are potential sites at Basania, Rosra Dam, Sitarewa Dam, Chinki Dam, and Hoshangabad Dam but investigations in respect of these have yet to be taken up.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know whether H. M. Patel's committee has submitted its report and if so what are its main features and what are the ecommendations in that report?

Shri Alagesan: The report has been submitted. There is no committee; there was only one person i.e., Shri Patil who was asked to go into it and he has submitted his report which is at present under examination.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know the main features of the report and the recommendations? Is there any difficulty in giving the main features?

Shri Alagesan: Since we are still examining it, it is not possible.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: What time will the Government take to consider the establishment of the Narmada Valley Authority which is under contemplation?

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to say the exact time within which we will be able to establish the Narmada Valley Authority. We are in the process and we would like to do it as quickly as possible.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to put a question.

Dr. Govind Das: Only one question. It is connected with Narmada Valley Authority which has very much to do with Madhya Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker: I regret very much but I have passed to the next question.

Power surplus in Delhi

*833. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report published in Hindustan Times of 18th March, to the effect that many industries in Delhi and neighbourhood remain power-starved while the Capital has a power surplus of about 20,000 k.w.;

(b) whether it is a fact that this has resulted in an estimated loss of industrial production at approximately 30 per cent; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): A statement giving the required information, is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The factual position is that with the quantum of power being

received from Bhakra-Nangal having risen to 66,000 KW. in January, 1963, the power available with the Undertakings rose to 1,18,000 KW. The present maximum demand on the system is 106,000 KW. resulting in a cushion of 12,000 KW. It is necessary to reserve some 50 per cent of this capacity for meeting the normal rise in demand due to the coming hot weather. The remaining 6,000 KW. ae available from Punjab on a temporary basis and cannot be committed for any long term load. There was, therefore, no question of surplus power remaining unutilised and the industries being allowed to suffer. However, the Delhi Administration have sanctioned conversion of all night power loads installed up to 31st December, 1962, into day loads. Applications for fresh industrial loads, have also been invited by the Delhi Administration so that power expected to be available in future, can be sanctioned well in time.

Shri Maheswar Naik: It is stated that no surplus power is available for distribution. May I know whether Government have ascertained the power requirements of the existing industries as well as the industries that are likely to be set up during the Third Plan?

Shri Alagesan: The power potential will be increased when we commission the 'C' station in June. As far as the present capacity is concerned, there is no shortage in capacity; it has only been said that we do not have any extra capacity.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know the steps the Government are taking, so as to meet the total demand of our people, in respect of supply?

Shri Alagesan: There are various schemes in the third Plan and they are being processed. As I said, one is the Commissioning of the station which will add 30 megawatts to the existing capacity. Then there is another 15 megawatts which is going to be added.

Shi Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government have considered that most of the power which has been given to Delhi is wasted by the use of coolers, hearts, etc., and whether they will apply the Punjab rates so that there is less use of electricity?

Mr. Speaker: It is a long question. He is entering into arguments.

Shi Alagesan: I did not quite follow the whole question. The hon. Member says that power is being wasted.

Shri Iqbal Singh: Wasted by the use of heaters, coolers, etc.

Shri Alagesan: Perhaps in the hot season coolers may be necessary. I am not able to say.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि देहातों में ट्यूबवैल लगाने के लिए जो लोग बिजली लेना चाहते हैं और उसके लिए रिश्वत नहीं देते हैं उनको बिजली नहीं दी जाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री यशपालसिंह ।

श्री यशपालसिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि दिल्ली में इस वक्त पावर का पीक आवर्स में कितना लोड होता है ?

Shri Alagesan: The peak load at present is 1,12,000kw.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में इस समय बिजली द्वारा सरकार को कितनी इनकम होती है और इस तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिजली का कितना लक्ष्य सरकार ने रक्खा है ;

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहिम) : सरकार को कोई इसकी आमदनी नहीं होती है । इसकी आमदनी होती है दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को । सरकार का कोई ताल्लुक उससे नहीं है । दिल्ली में जो बिजली बिकती है उसकी दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को आमदनी होती है ।

श्री कछवाय : विजली का तीसरी योजना में कितना लक्ष्य है ?

£ 30 Million Loan from U.K.

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Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Sidheswar Prasad:
Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has agreed to give £ 30 million loan to our country to meet urgent requirements for Industrial Development; and

(b) if so, which industrial projects will be financed by this loan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). There has been recently no offer of such a loan from the U.K. authorities. An agreement for a credit of £ 3.5 million (Rs. 4.67 crores) was signed with the U.K. Government on 9th April, 1963 for purchase of steel and further British assistance for 1963-64 will be indicated after the Consortium meeting to be held towards the end of this month.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether our third Plan requirements have been fully assessed and also the foreign assistance needed and, if so, what percentage of the loan that is being sanctioned by U.K. represents the foreign exchange to meet our industrial requirements?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The foreign exchange requirement so far as this Government is concerned has been assessed more or less and is being assessed continuously. So far as those Governments are concerned, the requirements for the year 1963-64 will be indicated at the next consortium meeting, as I said in my reply to the main question. The meeting is to be held on the 30th April, 1963. There will be a second session of the consortium in May, and the whole requirements of our foreign assistance for 1963-64 will be assessed in that meeting.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know how the interest charged by this Government compares with the interest charged by the other Governments?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Interest charged by this Government or to this Government?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: By the United Kingdom Government.

Shri Morarji Desai: The interest charged by the United Kingdom is higher than the interest charged by some other Governments.

Shri Tyagi: Have the Government fixed a ceiling beyond which they would not incur any foreign loans?

Shri Morarji Desai: No ceiling has been put. The only ceiling is its usefulness.

Gold for Industry

*835. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the Gold Control Order and consequent scarcity and high prices of liquid gold, the Glass Bangle Industry has suffered heavily leading to closure of several units and retrenchment in others; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy this?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). No grave or intractable problem, involving large scale unemployment, appears to have arisen in the Glass Bangle industry as a result of the promulgation of the Gold Control rules. Manufacturers of liquid gold which is used in the Glass Bangle industry are, however, being given special permits by the Gold Board for the purchase of gold from licensed dealers.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what steps the Government has taken to ensure equitable distribution and fair price of liquid gold to the bangle manufacturing industry?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We have issued *ad hoc* permits for the present so that the gold bangle industry could meet their requirements. Certainly, the requirement has to be reduced. It is unavoidable, because our whole policy is to reduce the consumption of gold in this country.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Sir, my question has not been replied. Permits have been issued to the manufacturers of liquid gold. I want to know what arrangements have been made for equitable distribution at fair prices of liquid gold to the bangle manufacturers.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): That is not under control. It is not a controlled distribution and there is no question of Government distributing it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that these people in the bangle industry are getting this liquid gold at exorbitant prices; and, if the answer is in the affirmative, may I know what steps Government is taking to supply this liquid gold to them at very reasonable prices?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not received any such complaints.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Foreign Exchange Reserve

*819. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the level of foreign exchange reserves at present; and

(b) what further measures are being adopted to conserve and increase this reserve?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) At the end of March, 1963 the foreign exchange reserves amounted to Rs. 296.89 crores.

(b) The Economic Survey 1962-63 presented to the House on February 28, 1963 lists the measures taken to counter the pressure on balance of payments (c.f. paragraphs 14, 19, 20, 29 and also paragraphs 112 et seq.). The foreign exchange position is under continuous review and appropriate corrective measures will be taken in the light of the emerging situation.

Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute

*820. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute has come to the conclusion that cow-dung fumes, if inhaled for a long time, may cause Bronchitis or Emphysema;

(b) if so, whether the findings have been made known to the doctors, specially in rural areas to help reducing the incidence of these ailments; and

(c) whether the medical units functioning under the Panchayats have taken up the work of propaganda against the use of cow-dung as fuel in rural homes?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute have been conducting certain experiments but no conclusions have been published so far. Animals, like guineapigs, when exposed to heavy concentration of cow-dung smoke have been reported to develop bronchitis and focal emphysema.

Central Housing Board

*836. **Shri P. C Borooah:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shrimati Shashank Manjari:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to set up a Central Housing Board as recommended by the Planning Commission has been shelved; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The matter was considered at the meeting of Housing Ministers held recently at Bombay. The consensus of opinion was that it would be difficult for the proposed Housing Board to raise funds from the money market and private individuals through loans and debentures in the present conditions of emergency and that therefore the object for which the Board is proposed to be set up would not be achieved. The Housing Ministers, therefore, recommended that the proposal for the establishment of the Board may be postponed for the present.

सोने के आभूषणों का निर्माण तथा निर्यात

*८३७. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री कछवाय :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्यात के लिये आभूषण बनाने के लिये सुनारों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाव पर सोना देने का निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सोने के वितरण के लिये क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). सीमा शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क निर्यात कर वापसी (सामान्य) नियम, १९६० और निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने की मौजूदा योजनाओं के अनुसार, कुछ हालतों में निर्यात के बदले सोने का आयात करने की अनुमति है। स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण नियमों को देखते हुए मौजूदा योजनाओं में संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Dispensaries under the Contributory Health Service Scheme

*838. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided as an experimental measure to set up Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic dispensaries under the C.H.S. Scheme;

(b) if so, whether a beginning has been made in this direction; and

(c) the future programme in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). An Ayurvedic Dispensary under the C.H.S. Scheme has been set up as an experimental

measure. There is no proposal to open a Homoeopathic Dispensary under the C.H.S. Scheme.

(c) While the modern scientific medicine will continue to be the basis for the development of a national health service, the experience that the experimental Ayurvedic Dispensary may provide, will guide any future decision.

Central Government Employees in Orissa

1745. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees in Orissa who are eligible for Government accommodation in the general pool;

(b) the number of employees who have been provided with accommodation on rent by Government; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to construct quarters during 1963-64 for the remaining employees who have not been provided with quarters so far?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) There is no general pool of residential accommodation in Orissa.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pension Commutation Rules

1746. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have compiled any profit and loss account in respect of the working of the present pension commutation rules; and

(b) if so, the resultant position and the period to which it pertains?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. The commutation tables are based on actuarial calculations.

(b) Does not arise.

Liquid Gold for Industries

1747. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to issue liquid gold for industrial purpose;

(b) if so, from when; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Permits are issued to established manufacturers of liquid gold to enable them to buy primary gold from licensed parties.

(b) and (c). Superintendent and of Central Excise have been authorised under Part XIIA of the Defence of ndia Rules, 1962 to issue permits to bonafide manufacturers of liquid gold for the period from the 1st March 1963 to 31st May, 1963 for the purchase of gold for quantities not exceeding half the proved use in the corresponding period last year, subject to a maximum of 500 grammes in each case. Special permits for additional quantities of gold are issued, when necessary, by the Gold Board, with reference to the merits of the individual cases.

१४ कैरेट के सोने को लोकप्रिय बनाना

१७४८. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १४ कैरेट के सोने के आभूषणों को गांवों में लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

(ख) अब तक गांवों में इसके लिये कितने प्रदर्शन किये गये या प्रचार केन्द्र खोले गये ; और

(ग) जन-साधारण, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण जनता को सरकार के दृष्टिकोण को समझाने के लिए किस प्रकार का साहित्य तैयार कर वितरित किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) आकाशवाणी (आल इण्डिया रेडियो), अखिल भारतीय दस्तकारी बोर्ड, केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड, विभिन्न राज्यों के सूचना निदेशक तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय (फील्ड पब्लिसिटी डाइरेक्टरेट) के प्रादेशिक कार्यालय लोगों को जानकारी देने के लिए प्रकाशन और प्रचार कर रहे हैं। १४ कैरेट के सोने के गहने और जवाहरात कई व्यापारियों और सुनारों द्वारा बनाये गये हैं और वे देश के विभिन्न स्थानों में बेचे या प्रदर्शित किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). चूंकि प्रकाशन और प्रचार का काम कई एककों द्वारा अलग अलग ढंग से किया जा रहा है, इसलिए यह ठीक ठीक बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि कितने प्रदर्शन किये गये या कितने प्रचार केन्द्र खोले गये या किस तरह का साहित्य बांटा गया या बांटा जा रहा है।

International Congress on Irrigation and Drainage

1749. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 5th International Congress on Irrigation and Drainage will be held in Tokyo from 13th to 21st May, 1963;

(b) if so, the number of delegates from India to join the session; and

(c) the amount provided by Government of India to meet the expenditure?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided to send a four-man delegation from India to participate in the Congress.

(c) The Government of India have provided Rs. 13,420 (approximately) for two of the delegates from the Centre. The expenses in respect of the other two delegates, who are working under State Governments, will be borne by the respective States.

Expenditure on Tours of Officers of Central Government

1750. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on tours by officers of the status of Joint Secretaries and above, Ministry-wise and year-wise in 1960 and 1961;

(b) the amount spent on tours by officers of the status of Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries in the above period; and

(c) the amount spent on tours by air travel referred to in parts (a) and (b) above?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The requisite information in respect of the Secretariat officers is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Medium Irrigation Projects in Orissa

1751. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have given any amount by way of grants and loans to Orissa Government for medium irrigation projects in the State during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A loan of Rs. 1157.98 lakhs was sanctioned for the Government of Orissa during the year 1962-63 for financing the expenditure on approved Miscellaneous Development Schemes which among other schemes included the following Medium Irrigation Schemes:

1. Salandi Irrigation Project
2. Salia Irrigation Project
3. Salki Irrigation Project
4. Budhibudiani Irrigation Project

5. Dhansi Irrigation Project
6. Darjang Irrigation Project
7. Godahada Irrigation Project
8. Bahuda Stage I
9. Investigation of medium Irrigation Schemes.

Housing in Orissa

1752. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been allotted to Orissa for Middle Income and Low Income Group Housing Schemes during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A lump-sum allocation of Rs. 30.32 lakhs was made during 1962-63 to the Orissa State as Central assistance for three schemes *viz.* Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and Village Housing Projects Scheme. The scheme-wise distribution of this allocation was left to the State Government. In addition, a sum of Rs. 54.25 lakhs was allocated to them from the Life Insurance Corporation funds for Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, Rental Housing Scheme, Low Income Group Housing Scheme and Village Housing Projects Scheme. They have, however, utilised all this money for the Rental Housing Scheme.

Cholera and Plague in Orissa

1753. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to Orissa for prevention of Cholera and Plague in the State during 1962-63; and

(b) the number of deaths due to Cholera and Plague separately in the State during the same period?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The control and eradication of cholera is linked up with the proper disposal of sewage and provision of safe water supplies in areas where cholera is endemic. A loan of Rs. 16.70 lakhs was sanctioned by the Central Government to the Government of Orissa for National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Urban) during 1962-63. In addition, a sum of Rs. 38.55 lakhs was also sanctioned by the Central Government for all the Centrally assisted Schemes, including the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural).

No Central assistance was asked for or given to the Government of Orissa for prevention of plague during 1962-63. Plague is is not a problem in the State.

(b) The number of deaths from cholera in Orissa during 1962 and 1963 are given below:

	Deaths
From week ending 6-1-1962 to week ending 29-12-1962	358
From week ending 5-1-1963 to week ending 23-3-1963	161
Total :—	519

No incidence of plague was recorded in Orissa during the period stated above.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Orissa

1754. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any lump-sum grant has been made to Orissa Government for Centrally sponsored schemes during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 2.83 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Gvoernment of Orissa for Centrally sponsored Health Schemes which include Family Planning, Research in indigenous systems of medicine, Town Planning (preparation of master plans) during 1962-63.

Subsidised Industrial Housing in Orissa

1755. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Orissa under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme during 1962-63; and

(b) the total amount utilised by Orissa out of the above during the same period?

The Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna)**: (a) and (b). A lumpsum of Rs. 30.32 lakhs was allocated to Orissa State as Central assistance for the implementation of three Centrally aided housing Schemes viz. Subsidised Industrial Housing, Low Income Group Housing and the Village Housing Projects Scheme. Out of this, according to the figures of provisional expenditure received by the Central Government, the State Government is expected to utilise Rs. 19.65 lakhs in 1962-63.

The Scheme-wise break-up of the amounts of Central assistance allocated and utilised during 1962-63 are not available.

Housing Schemes in Andaman Islands

1756. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount disbursed during 1962-63 for (i) the Low Income Group Housing Scheme (ii) Village Housing Projects Scheme and (iii) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in Andaman Islands; and

(b) the amount disbursed for each of the above schemes during 1961-62 in respect of the Andaman Islands?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The required information is as follows:

Scheme	Amount disbursed	
	..	62-63
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Subsidised Industrial Housing.		
2 Low Income Group Housing.	14,450	7,600
3. Village Housing Projects.	..	..
TOTAL :	14,45	7,600

Tungabhadra Reservoir

1757. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have made a request for drawing additional supplies of water from the Tungabhadra Reservoir for increasing the capacity of Hampi Power House; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for joining the Power Canal and the Tungabhadra High Level Canal by a Link Canal in order to provide an alternative means of feeding the Hampi Power House and for utilising the water from the High Level Canal for generation of additional power till such time as irrigation under the High Level Canal fully develops is under consideration of the Tungbhadra Board.

Housing Problems

1758. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shrimati Jamunadevi:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the

Special U.N. Committee's report on Housing problem calling for a rush programme to solve the desperate housing shortage; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to lay emphasis on low cost housing for low-income group?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the report of the first session of the U.N. Committee on Housing, Building and Planning held in January-February, 1963. This report is still to be considered by the Economic and Social Council in its 36th Session to be held at Geneva in July, 1963. The important recommendations of the Committee, however, already form the basis of the Government of India's policy. Our housing schemes are mainly directed to the construction of low cost houses for the low income groups: financial assistance is being provided by the Government for construction of houses and community facilities are provided by the local bodies. Continuous research is being made in building designs, materials and techniques to develop low cost houing.

State Finance Corporations

1759. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Finance Corporation have been given wider scope of lending authority and borrowing power; and

(b) whether any scheme has been devised for facilitating financing the development of coal industry by the State Corporations?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme for partial guarantee by Government of loans to be given by credit institutions, including State Financial Corporations, to coal Companies has been sanctioned.

मेडिकल कालेज, बीकानर

१७६०. **श्री प० ला० बारुपाल :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री हेम बरुआ :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान के बीकानेर में मेडिकल कालेज के भवन निर्माण में कुल कितना रुपया खर्च होगा और इसमें भारत सरकार की ओर से कितना अनुदान दिया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : बीकानेर के मेडिकल कालेज के मुख्य भवन, छात्रावास तथा कर्मचारी-क्वाटरों के निर्माण के लिये राजस्थान सरकार ने ४७,०७,२०० रुपये की एक राशि की प्रशासकीय स्वीकृति दे दी है। ३१ लाख रुपये के मूल्य के अन्य भवनों का निर्माण धन उपलब्ध होने पर किये जाने की आशा है। ततीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में नये कालेजों की स्थापना तथा मौजूदा कालेजों के विस्तार की योजना को केन्द्र सहाय्यित-योजना के रूप में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है, जिसके अधीन राज्य सरकारों को नीचे लिखे अनुसार वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है :—

अनावर्ती :

(१) उपकरणों के लिये ७५ प्रतिशत बशर्ते यह राशि प्रति प्रवेश २२,५०० रुपये से अधिक न हो।

(२) भवन के लिये ७५ प्रतिशत बशर्ते नये कालेजों के प्रति-प्रवेश पर ३७,५०० रुपये तथा मौजूदा मैडिकल कालजों के विस्तार से सम्बन्धित प्रति-प्रवेश पर २२,५०० रुपय से अधिक न हों।

आवर्ती

५० प्रतिशत बशर्ते प्रति प्रवेश ४,००० रुपये से अधिक न हो र कें द्रीय सहायता देने की वर्तमान प्रणाली के अनुसार धन का आवंटन योजनावार नहीं होता अपितु विभिन्न योजनाओं के वित्तीय-वर्ष के अन्त में वर्ग वार धन स्वीकृत किया जाता है। एक वित्तीय वर्ष

के लिये आवंटित कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता का ¹/₄ उस वर्ष के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को ६ बराबर किस्तों में एक मुस्त मार्गोपाय आग्रिमों के रुप में दिया जाता है । तथापि राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार उन्होंने मेडिकल कालेज बेकानेर के भवन पर हुए व्यव के लिव वित्तीय वर्ष १९६१-६२ तक २६.१७२ लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त कर ली है ।

सरकारी कार्यालयों का स्थानान्तरण

१७६१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री २१ फरवरी, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न सख्या ७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के किन किन कार्यालयों के कितने कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली से अन्यत्र भेजा जा चुका है ;

(ख) उन को किन किन स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरित किया गया है और उन के दिल्ली से जाने के कारण कितना स्थान खाली हुआ है ; और

(ग) जिन कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से अन्यत्र भेजने का निश्चय किया जा चुका हैं, उन में से शेष कब तक अन्यत्र चले जाने की व्यवस्था की गयी है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही हैं और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

India's Contribution to W.H.O.

1762. { **Shri Yashpal Singh**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the total contribution of India to W.H.O. during 1962 and 1963 separately;

(b) whether the Government of India have paid to the W.H.O. their first instalment of contribution for 1963; and

(c) whether in view of the emergency Government of India have communicated to W.H.O. of India's inability to contribute in view of her internal needs?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):

(a) 1962 .. Rs. 23,93,143
1963 .. Rs. 25,31,49

(b) Yes.

(c) No. The contribution to the World Health Organisation is an obligation of membership.

Balance of Payments with Sterling Area Countries

1763 Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the effect on our balance of payments in our trade with the sterling areas in view of the reported pressure on the sterling; and

(b) steps taken to safeguard the economic stability of the country?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The pressure on the pound sterling in the second week of March 1963 was short-lived as well as within the permissible range of fluctuations around its IMF parity. It had, therefore, no effect on our balance of payments with the rest of Sterling Area.

(b) Does not arise.

Income-tax Arrears in Madras

1764. Shri Elayaperumal: With the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of Income-tax arrears remaining uncollected as on the 1st January, 1963 from Madras State?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The effective arrears of Income-tax remaining uncollected from Madras State on the 1st of January 1963 amounted to Rs. 7.03 crores.

Silent Valley Project in Kerala

1765. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 109 on the 7th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether information regarding the preliminary investigation of the Silent Valley Project in Kerala has since been received from the State Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Investigations of the Silent Valley Project are still in progress and no detailed report on the same has been received from the Kerala Government.

(b) Does not arise.

"Detection of Chinese Coins"

1766. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a man carrying 295 Chinese coins concealed under oranges in a basket was apprehended by the North Kamrup Police (Assam) on the 15th March, 1963;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) whether any political motive is suspected?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). As far as the Government are aware, no such incident took place on 15th March, 1963. However, on 23rd February, 1963 an Excise Officer of the Assam Government recovered 295 Chinese Silver Coins from a trunk in course of search of a public bus at Kumarikata. The seized goods which were unclaimed have been subsequently handed over to the Central Excise Officers for action under the Customs Act, 1962. Investigations are in progress.

(c) The goods were unclaimed and no political motive appears to be involved.

भविष्य निधि

१६६७. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सेवा निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा भविष्य निधि में रुपया जमा रखने की सीमा को ३ साल से बढ़ा कर ५ साल कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उस रकम का सूद देगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस दर से ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) भविष्य निधि का जो रुपया इस तरह जमा रहेगा, उस पर उसी दर से ब्याज दिया जायगा जो समय समय पर भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की जायगी । कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी ब्याज की जिस "संरक्षित" (प्रोटेक्टेड) दर के अभी हकदार हैं, उन्हें सेवनिवृत्ति की तारीख के बाद उस दर से ब्याज नहीं दिया जायगा ।

Central Aid for Construction of Chandigarh

1768. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount given by the Central Government upto 31st December, 1962 by way of loan or grant

for the construction of Chandigarh, Capital of Punjab?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A total loan of Rs. 827.09 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 100.00 lakhs have been given to Punjab Government till the 31st December, 1962 as Central assistance for the construction of Capital in Chandigarh.

Small Savings in Hoshiarpur

1769. **Shri Daljit Singh**: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount collected under the small savings scheme from 1st October, 1962 to 28th February, 1963 in Hoshiarpur and Jullundur districts of Punjab?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Rs. 2.91 lakhs and Rs. 3·59 lakhs net respectively.

Coromandel Fertilizers Private Limited

1770. **Shri Eswara Reddy**: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the application for capital issue from "Coromandel Fertilizers Private Limited" to whom a licence has been issued for the establishment of fertilizer plant at Vishakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The application is still under consideration.

Gurgaon Canal

1771. **Shri N. R. Laskar**: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee has been formed headed by Shri B. S. Nag to probe into the canal dispute between U.P. and Punjab over the proposed Gurgaon Canal; and

(b) if so, the detailed terms of reference of the Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A Committee of experts headed by Shri Nag has been set up to examine the technical and economic merits of the various suggestions made by the Governments of U.P. and Punjab for deciding the point of take-off Gurgaon Canal from Agra Canal.

पान में खजूर की गुठली का प्रयोग

१७७२ { **श्री बड़े** :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सुपारी की जगह खजूर की गुठली काट कर काम में लाई जा रही है और पान में बेची जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस की जानकारी प्राप्त की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी दुकानों का चालान किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क), (ख) और (ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने मार्च, १९६३ में पान के मसाले और सुपारी के नौ नमूने उठाये, बतलाया गया है कि सुपारी में खजूर की गुठलियां मिली होती हैं । इन नमूनों के विश्लेषण के परिणामों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

पुनर्वास अनुदान

१७७३ { **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** :
श्री बड़े :

क्या **निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय ने अब तक कितने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को पुनर्वास अनुदा दिया है ;

(ख) अब कितनी दरखास्तें विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को दिसम्बर, १९६२ तक सम्पत्ति दी जा चुकी है और कितनों को देना बाकी है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) १३८२९ (३१ जनवरी १९६३ तक) ।

(ख) ९६१ ।

(ग) पुनर्वास अनुदान के आवेदकों को बेची गई/ हस्तान्तरित की गई सम्पत्तियों के विषय में पृथक अभिलख नहीं रखा जाता ।

कस्टम हाउस के एजेंट

१७७४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई कस्टम हाउस में १९६२ में कितने एजेंटों के लाइसेंस समाप्त किये गये अथवा रोक लिए गए ;

(ख) उक्त कस्टम हाउस के एजेंटों के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेने में अभी तक क्यों देरी की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यह निर्णय कब तक हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) कस्टम हाउस के दो एजेंटों के लाइसेंस १९६२ में रद्द कर दिये गये थे ।

इसी अवधि में दस लाइससदारों के लाइसेंस, बुरे आचरण के आरोप में रोक लिये गये थे ।

(ख) और (ग) जो दो लाइसेंस रोके गये थे उनमें से पांच बहाल कर दिये गये हैं । छठें मामले का, जिसमें २३ मार्च, १९६२ को लाइसेंस रोक लिया गया था, फैसला भी हो गया है और आदेश दे दिया गया है कि पहली अक्टूबर १९६३ से लाइसेंस बहाल कर दिया जाय ।

बाकी चार मामलों में, नीचे लिखे कारणों से फैसला करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ :

(१) एक मामले में कस्टम हाउस एजेन्ट पर कुछ दोषारोपण किये गये हैं । उसका जवाब मिल गया है और अनुमान है कि मामले का फैसला लगभग एक महीने में हो जायेगा ;

(२) दो मामलों में कस्टम हाउस एजेंटों का चोरी-छिपे माल लाने, ले जाने सम्बन्धी, अपराधों में हाथ होने का सन्देह है । मामलों की जांच की जा रही है और इनके सम्बन्ध में जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा फैसला कर दिया जायगा ;

(३) एक मामले में लाइसस रोक लेने का कारण यह था कि एजेंट के खिलाफ, जहाज घाट से माल चुराये जाने के सम्बन्ध में, पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा फौजदारी मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा था । इस मामले में अदालत का फैसला होना अभी बाकी है ।

Warangal Medical College

1775. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kakatiya Medical Education Society, Warangal requested for a grant for the Warangal Medical College for 1963-64;

(b) if so, the amount of grant sanctioned; and

(c) whether some equipment have also been given to the College?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No request has

been received from the Kakatiya Medical Education Society, Warangal for a grant for the Warangal Medical College for 1963-64. However, a joint memorandum on behalf of the three voluntary Medical Colleges, namely, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada and Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal was received in March, 1963 in which, *inter-alia* a request for an *ad hoc* grant for Rs. 5 lakhs during 1962-63 was made. The Government of India have sanctioned an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 5 akhs in March, 1963, among others, to the Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal.

(c) No.

Urban Community Development Programme

1776. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to start 'Urban Community Development' programme, similar to the Rural Development Programme already started by them; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the said programme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The details are being worked out.

Indian Currency for Indians from Burma

1777. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Burma have stopped issuing Indian Currency to Indians desirous of coming over to this country; and

(b) whether this is likely to create difficulties for such of the Indians as may be planning to return to this country?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is in conformity with our own recent regulation prohibiting the import of any Indian currency notes by persons coming to India. Government have received reports that this is causing some difficulties to people coming from Burma and the matter is under examination.

Development of Ayurveda in Punjab

1778. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the development of Ayurveda in Punjab during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The total allocation for the development of Ayurveda in Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan period is Rs. 48.00 lakhs.

(b) The State Government have spent Rs. 3,91,114.00 upto the 28th February, 1963.

दिल्ली में चोरी से लाये गये सामान की बरामदगी

१७७९. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में कुछ चीजें, लगभग ६०-८० हजार रुपये की, जो कि बाहर से लाई गई थी एक चुंगी दस्ते ने २३ मार्च, १९६३ को छः दुकानों पर छापा मार कर बरामद की ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सामान कहां से मंगाया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या ये दुकानदार कोई विदेशी हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) २३ मार्च, १९६३ को दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय

उत्पादन शुल्क संग्रहालय (सैंट्रल एक्साइज कलेक्टरेट) के अधिकारियों ने दिल्ली में दो दुकानों की तलाशी ली और लगभग ६४०० रुपये की २३५ हाथ घड़ियां बरामद कीं। मार्च, १९६३ में दिल्ली में बहुत सी दुकानों की तलाशी ली गयी थी और कुल मिला कर ४४,४०० रुपये का माल बरामद किया गया था।

(ख) पकड़ा गया माल ब्रिटेन, जर्मनी, आस्ट्रिया, आ जापान और हांगकांग का बना मालूम देता है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Nagarjunasagar Project

1780. Shri Laxmi Dass: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign exchange to import the necessary equipments for the Nagarjunasagar Power Station has been arranged; and

(b) if so, when the power station is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) As the Scheme for Power generation at Nagarjunasagar Dam has not yet been finalised, the date of its completion cannot be anticipated.

ओवरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में बिजली-घर

१७८१. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला मिर्जापुर के ओवर (उ० प्र०) में एक बिजली-घर का निर्माण किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह बिजली-घर किस देश की सहायता से बनाया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) इसकी अनुमानित लागत क्या होगी ?

178(Ai) LSD—3.

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) (क) जी, हां ओवरा में, १०० मैगावाट की क्षमता के जल शक्ति केन्द्र के अतिरिक्त २५० मैगावाट की क्षमता का एक तापीय बिजली-घर स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) ओवरा तापीय बिजली केन्द्र के लिए सन्यन्त्र तथा साज सामान उधार प्रबन्ध के अधीन रूप से मंगवाया जा रहा है। ओवरा जल विद्युत् केन्द्र के लिए सन्यन्त्र और सामान हैवी इलैक्ट्रीकल्स, भोपाल द्वारा दिया जाएगा।

(ग) ओवरा तापीय बिजली केन्द्र की अनुमित लागत अभी मालूम नहीं है, क्योंकि रूसी अधिकारियों ने अभी विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है। ओवर जल विद्युत् स्कीम की अनुमित लागत १०५६.२६ लाख रुपये है।

Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

1782. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Central Government for provision of Rs. 9 crores towards the Drinking Water Supply Schemes in the State during the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of schemes proposed; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes. The State Government requested for a provision of Rs. 9 crores for taking up new protected water supply schemes to cover about 3749 villages.

(c) The State Government have been informed that they should revise their schemes keeping in mind the approved Plan (Health) Ceiling

and the possibilities of spending the sums available during the rest of the Plan period.

Indian Industrialists Delegation for Canada

1783. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:** / **Shri Bishanchander Seth:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:** }

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canadian Government have invited Indian industrialists to tour their country;

(b) if so, who are the persons representing industrialists; and

(c) the purpose of their visit?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Canadian Government had planned a programme in Canada called World Markets Machinery in the context of which they invited a number of persons from Government as well as from private industry from various countries including India. The choice of the individuals was made by the Canadian Government themselves and it was not a question of any one representing Indian industry as such. The following five persons from private industry received invitations from the Canadian Government:

Shri D. M. Sen.
Shri R. F. S. Talyarkhan.
Shri K. C. Gupta.
Shri N. N. Wagle.
Shri V. Poddar.

Thermal Power Station in India

1784. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Hungarian Company has undertaken to erect four thermal power stations in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Customs and Central Excise Duties on Tea

1785. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that customs and excise duties on tea have declined during 1962-63 in comparison with those during the preceding year;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the main reasons for this decline?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The required information is given below:—

	Customs	*Central Excise*
(a)	The revenue derived has shown some fall.	No, Sir.
(b)	About Rs. 4 crores	Does not arise.
(c)	The decline is wholly on account of reduction in export duty on tea from 44 nP to 25 nP per kilogram which was brought into effect from 24th April, 1962 as a part of the Budget proposals for the year 1962-63, and abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 1st March, 1963, as a part of Budget proposals for 1963-64.	Does not arise.

Ganga Canal Waters

1786. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp reduction in the supply of water in the Ganga canal after the implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Canal Waters Treaty of 1960;

(b) if so, how the supply in this canal after the enforcement of the

treaty compares with that before it; and

(c) how this reduction has affected the irrigation in the area catered by this canal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No. There has been no reduction, as a result of the implementation of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960, in the supplies available to India from the Indus system of rivers. The distribution of these supplies between the various States is, however, arranged by the State Governments concerned and not by the Government of India.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

"Smuggling of Goods near Amritsar"

1787. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggled goods worth Rs. 8,000/- were seized recently from a car which met with an accident with a bullock cart near Khalsa College, Amritsar;

(b) if so, whether any efforts were made by Government to arrest the culprits; **and**

(c) the results thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) On 25th March, 1963, contraband goods worth about Rs. 2,500/- were recovered by the Police from a car which had met with an accident with a cart near Khalsa Collee, Amritsar.

(b) & (c). The alleged offenders had absconded before the Police and Customs Officers could reach the spot. However, as offence case under Section 279 I.P.C. has been registered by the Police and two persons suspected to be involved in the case have since been arrested and they are now in Police custody.

Urban Water Supply Schemes in Kerala

1788. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for implementing the urban water supply schemes in Karala during the Third Plan period;

(b) the demand made by Government of Kerala in this regard;

(c) the major towns proposed to be included by Government of Kerala and which have been accepted for inclusion so far;

(d) the cost of each scheme and when the same will be completed; **and**

(e) whether any modifications to any of the water supply schemes have been made by the Central Government?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 407 lakhs has been provided in the Third Five Year Plan of Kerala for urban water supply schemes against Rs. 909 lakhs originally proposed by the State Government.

(c) to (e). A list of urban water supply schemes included in the III Plan of Kerala for various towns and their estimated cost is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library, See* No. LT-1113/63]. The following schemes have, so far, been approved under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Urban):—

(i) Kayamkulam (I Stage only).
(ii) Kottayam (Treatment plant).
(iii) Vaikom.
(iv) Ottapalam.

Modifications of a technical nature were suggested by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation in all the cases.

The date of completion of these schemes has been asked for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table in due course.

Medical Graduates for Rural Areas

1790. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have drawn up a new and comprehensive scheme, with the American assistance, to induce medical graduates to practice in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme and when it is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No, Sir, the Government of India have approved a scheme which is to be financed with assistance from U.S. portion of PL 480 rupee fund to study the orientation of medical students to the training programme in rural teaching centres attached to different medical colleges so that they would like to choose a career in the rural health services. The project is being undertaken by the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

The scheme is at present being implemented by the following Medical colleges:

(i) Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.

(ii) Medical College, Nagpur.

(iii) Seth G.S. Medical College, Bombay.

(iv) K.G. Medical College, Lucknow.

(v) Medical College, Trivandrum.

The project proposes a study of training programmes in rural health centres in India. It is expected that this study will supply some of the answers to the fundamental questions regarding methods necessary to attract physicians and other medical personnel to rural areas where health services are badly in need of well-trained medical people. The feasibility of pursuing this project has already been determined through a pilot study in a Punjab village with the co-operation of the Christian Medical College, Ludhiana. The work will be conducted by Indian research teams consisting of physicians, sociologists, health educators and statisticians.

दिल्ली को पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश से पानी दिया जाना

१७९१. श्री यू० सिंह चौधरी :
श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :
श्री श्याम लाल सर्राफ :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी की पानी सप्लाई को पूरा करने के लिए वर्ष १९६२–६३ में १९६१ ६२ की तुलना में कितना अधिक जमुना का पानी उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब की सरकारों से प्राप्त किया गया ; और

(ख) क्या इस अतिरिक्त पानी की प्राप्ति के बाद सरकार दिल्ली की पानी की आवश्यकता पूरी कर सकेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर): (क) गर्मियों में जमुना में पानी की कमी की पूर्ति के लिये पंजाब सरकार २०–५–६१ से ५–६–६१ तक प्रति दिन जो ३०० क्यूसेक पानी देती रही उसकी तुलना में १९–५–१९६२ से २०–६–१९६२ तक पश्चिमी जमुना नहर के मुनक एस्केप से उसने प्रति दिन २०४ क्यूसेक पानी दिया ।

अभी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार दिल्ली को प्रत्यक्षत: कोई पानी नहीं देती ।

(ख) जी हां । चालू वर्ष में पंजाब सरकार प्रतिदिन ३२५ क्यूसेक पानी देने के लिये सहमत हो गई है ।

Power Supply to Kerala from Neyveli

1792. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have made any representation to allow them 50,000 KW Power from Neyveli; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking

1793. **Shri D. D. Mantri:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take over the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking from Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS AND CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Blasting of Railway Line and Firing on Train by Naga Hostiles

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of two adjournment motions and Calling Attention Notices from as many as 21 hon. Members, on the reported news regarding the blasting of railway line and firing on the train by Naga hostiles resulting in the death of six persons and injury to 27 persons. Before deciding upon the admissibility, may I know the facts if they can be stated?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, before the hon. Minister is allowed to make a statement, I would just like to bring it to your notice, in all humility, that we have submitted an adjournment motion because we consider it a very serious matter and a very great failure on the part of the Government. If you allow us to speak on this we shall be able to pinpoint this failure of the Government. The Government deserves to be censured.

Mr. Speaker: That question arises afterwards, and the hon. Member knows it. He has given me the adjournment motion and also the source of his information. It has appeared in the papers. He has quoted from the *Statesman*. Therefore, whatever facts he has learnt from the Press are there. I am now just trying to find out what the facts of the Government are, and then I will decide whether I should admit the adjournment motion or not.

Shri Hem Barua: I am sorry, Sir, I misunderstood you.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Will you allow us, Sir, to speak on the admissibility of the adjournment motion and say why we want that

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

this should be admitted? These two things are connected. One is about the Naga hostiles affairs and the other thing, according to me it has a greater political significance, is the refusal to Mr. Scott to go to the Nagaland.

Mr. Speaker: The question of Mr. Scott is not now in dispute. So far as this adjournment motion is concerned, I want to know the facts before deciding upon the admissibility.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I do not know what my colleague in the Railways is going to say; perhaps, he can supplement what I propose to say. I want to give you and the House the information we have received from the Government of Assam this morning. Information has been received from the Government of Assam that 150 feet of railway track between Rangaphar Siding and Dhansiri Station was blown up by dynamite by Naga hostiles, leading to the derailment of the engine and four bogeys of the 62 down passenger train at approximately 22·00 hours on the night of the 9th. Immediately derailment occurred, about 200 armed Naga hastiles raided the passenger train, killing 5 and injuring 27 passengers. The train was fully ransacked by the Naga hostiles before they decamped.

22 of the injured requiring attention have been taken to Lumding and the 5 dead taken to Manipur Road Station.

In order to put track under repair, diversion of approximately 2,500 feet will be necessary. Police and civilian officials have been rushed to the spot and the site of the incident is being guarded by elements of Assam Rifles.

This is all the information we have received about it from the Assam Government. We are trying to get further information.

Mr. Speaker: Does the Railway Minister want to say something?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Sir, I have nothing to say.

Mr. Speaker: I will now ask Shri Banerjee to ask for the leave of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Before asking for leave . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: He can only ask for leave under rule 60.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any objection?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): We object to this.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members who are in favour of leave being granted may kindly stand in their places. I see 37 hon. Members who have risen. As the number is not sufficient, leave is not granted.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit... (*Interruption*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They could not protect the property . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow him to make a speech. I agree that they should not clap and he should also not stand up and interrupt.

Shri Hem Barua: I think, I read a rule some five years back—I do not remember specifically—under which you are competent enough to admit this adjournment motion on your own. This is a very serious matter.

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly consult the rule and point out to me if

I have any such power. Then we can sit together and settle it.

Shri Hem Barua: It is in your power to allow an hon. Member or ask him to make a brief statement about the admissibility of the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Irrespective of the fact that there is not a sufficient number of hon. Members here to support the adjournment motion, I would certainly request you in public interest to allow certain questions to be addressed to the Government, at least in view of the fact that there were a large number of calling-attention notices also. After all, calling-attention notices have to be admitted on matters like this even if an adjournment motion cannot be admitted.

Mr. Speaker: So for as the adjournment motions are concerned, they are disposed of according to the rules. So far as the calling-attention notices are concerned, a statement has been made and I can allow a few questions, say, three or four.

श्री रमेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि यह ठीक है कि नियमों के अनकूल स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई, लेकिन चूंकि यह विषय बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिए अगर इस पर विचार हो जाये, तो कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है । थोड़ों की बात भी सुन ली जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य तो नियमों का पालन करने वाले हैं । क्या वह चाहते हैं कि मैं नियमों का उल्लंघन करूं ?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to know as to whether there are any definite instructions for providing such trains with adequate escort; if there are such instructions, whether this train was provided with such an escort and if this was so, how much was the escort?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot give a precise answer. I shall enquire about it and let the House know.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The train was escorted.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Adequately?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It was adequately escorted. The escort was split up into two portions—one was in the front portion of the train and the other was in the rear section of the train.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why did they not fire?

Mr. Speaker: Because they did not fire he must fire now?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The escort party in the front portion of the train was injured—all of them—and the escort party in the rear of the train took up positions immediately and opened up fire with the light machine gun as well as with the rifles. They fired something like 150 rounds and some Naga hostiles are believed to have been injured or killed.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Killed or captured?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They stopped many of the Naga hostiles from approaching the train.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this is not the first incident of this kind on that particular sector of the NEF Railway—this is possibly the 14th or the 15th incident of this nature—and we have been demanding in this House that particular sector where there are jungles and where the Naga hostiles take shelter and do the mischief . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri Hem Barua: On this particular sector there is jungle. The jungle should be cleared. That was our

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

demand. May I know what steps have the Government taken for so long to give protection to the passengers in this particular and limited sector of the NF Railway line? Do they mean to leave these people, this strategic area, in the hands of the Naga hostiles perpetually?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The steps that are being taken are regular patrolling of the track.

Shri Hem Barua: You have never done that. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: It is all false. They have not done it.

Mr. Speaker: What the implication is that there forest in that particular area and proposals had been made so that that might be cleared and enough protection be afforded to the passengers when the train passes through that area. The question is whether anything has been done in that respect.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a normal practice for patrols to go. I cannot say how frequently they go. Trains are escorted. It is obvious that whatever the practice has been, it was inadequate. Obviously, otherwise, this would not have occurred. I shall enquire further into the details as to how often patrolling took place, what are the steps that were taken and what are the steps that will be taken in future. I shall let the House know all these things.

Shri Hem Barua: Government says, this was inadequate. May I have the assurance from the Prime Minister that he is going to give minimum security to the people there, in the strategic area. I say, minimum security. I shall be satisfied wih that, or leave the Assam border to anarchy.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know this from the hon. Prime Minister. In today's paper there is a statement by Mr. Scott that his visit to Nagaland has been barred and exactly the same news has appeared that Naga hostiles have started hostilities. I would like to know whether these two are connected. I want to know whether the Government would like to make some investigation into it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I want to rise a point of order. In case this question can be allowed, certainly the Calling Attention in respect of this very matter which was tabled before you could also be allowed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is only this. I generally table Calling Attention Notices. But today I purposely tabled an adjournment motion because it was agitating my mind. It may be a sad coincidence.

Mr. Speaker: He has put the question whether there is any coincidence in that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think so. Judging from any point of view, it is highly unlikely there can be any coincidence in this matter. This thing occurred night before last.

Shri Hem Barua: 9th April.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Night before last. I do not think there can be any coincidence physically or any intentions to bring it about.

Shri Hem Barua: I just wanted to inform the Prime Minister that this Mr. Phizo's image is being built up because of our Prime Minister's association with Mr. Michael Scott.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like to know, in view of the reports appearing in the press that Rev. Michael Scott has said that the Prime Minister has not found it possible to accept these terms as to what these terms were and in what

respect they were rejected by the Prime Minister?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: When Mr. Michael came here previously, he brought some kind of a message from Mr. Phizo that he desired that peace should return to Nagaland and that he would like to come here and discuss this matter with me. At that time too, it was suggested that Mr. Michael Scott might go to Nagaland to see some of the presumably hostile people and convey to them the message of Mr. Phizo. To that we replied, first of all, that we could take no step in regard to Nagaland without consulting, without the approval of the present administration of Nagaland, that is, the Executive council headed by Mr. Shilu Ao. They are responsible. We have to consult them and we cannot act without their consent. Naturally others too; we have to consult the Governor and others. As a result of the consultation, we have told Mr. Michael Scott that the Administration was not willing for him to go there and that while I am always prepared to meet anybody, we could not offer any facilities for such a meeting till peace and order were completely restored in Nagaland. Then, Mr. Michael Scott went back.

A few days ago, he came back and said that Mr. Phizo was prepared to issue some kind of a notification, proclamation, whatever it was, for a cease-fire, and wanted the Government of India also to issue a cease fire from that date. I pointed out to him, there was no question of cease-fire as between two countries, we were interested in establishment of peace there completely and all stoppage of all acts of violence by the hostiles and it was up to them to do it. I was not informed that Mr. Phizo was in a position to bring that about. Then Mr. Scott, again, expressed his wish to go there to meet some people and explain to them that Mr. Phizo wanted this to be done. Again I asked him himself to see Mr. Shilu Ao who was and is in Delhi and one or two of his Executive Councillors who are also here and discuss it with him and that he must act according to the counsel of the Naga leaders of the administration there.

Such a meeting took place, a lengthly meeting. Mr. Shilu Ao apparently told him quite clearly that his interference in this matter was not desirable and that he did not think at this stage his going there would be right. That is the position.

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Michael Scott has shifted the responsibility to our Prime Minister. He has made a statement like this. (*Interruption*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have told the House exactly what took place. We have on the advice chiefly, apart from our own wishes in the matter which are quite clear, of Mr. Shilu Ao, the Chief of the Executive Council and his colleagues who are here, conveyed it to him that we do not consider it desirable for him to go there.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : हमने भी कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया था लेकिन हमको इजाजत नहीं मिली है । बार-बार खड़े होने पर भी हमको बुलाया नहीं गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बारे में मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं . . . .

An Hon. Member rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका भी था, मैंने आपको बुलाया नहीं . . .

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I gave five...

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I do not quite follow what hon. Members want after the detailed statement. There are no more questions that are needed after Calling Attention.

बागड़ी जी कहें, क्या कहना चाहते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जिन लोगों ने प्रश्न करने का नोटिस दिया था, कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया था, उन में से मैं भी एक था । शायद मैंने यह गलती की कि बीच में ही खड़ा हो कर बोला नहीं । मैं खड़ा होता गया और बैठता गया और हमेशा ही इस मौके की तलाश में था कि चूंकि मैंने कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया है, इसलिए मुझे मौका मिलेगा । मैं इस वास्ते चुप रहा । अब आप ही बतायें कि कौन सा तरीका है जिसमें हमें सवाल करने का मौका मिल सके ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस के बाबत मैंने हाउस में कई दफा पहले भी अर्ज किया है । अगर किसी में २१ आदमियों के नाम हों तो उन सब को मौका देना मुमकिन नहीं है । अगर दो, चार पांच आदमी हों तो मैं उनको बुला लेता हूं और हर एक को एक एक सवाल करने का मौका मिल जाता है । मगर जब गिनती इतनी ज्यादा हो तो सब को बुलाना नामुमकिन हो जाता है । मैं ने चार-पांच को बुलाया और कइयों को नहीं बुला सका । और जो बयान तफसील में आ गया उसके बाद मैं ने जरूरी नहीं समझा कि और सवालों की जरूरत है । अगर मेम्बर साहब इस पर और डिसकशन चाहते हैं तो उनके लिये कई तरीके मौजूद हैं, वह किसी भी शक्ल में डिसकशन की मांग कर सकते हैं । मुझे तो कोई ऐतराज नहीं है । जहां तक मैं जा सकता हूं, वहां तक जाने के लिए तैयार हूं ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा निवेदन है कि आपने इसको बहुत जल्द खत्म कर दिया । दो तीन सवालों के बाद ही आपने इसको खत्म कर दिया । हम देखते हैं कि बार-बार बागी लोग देश में सिर उठा रहे हैं इसलिए यह महत्वपूर्ण मामला था । इसके बारे में सरकार की कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं होनी चाहिए । अगर इस पर थोड़ी और चर्चा चल जाती तो कोई नुक्स नहीं था । कुछ और बातें सामने आ जातीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी वास्ते तो मैंने अर्ज किया कि जो मेम्बर इस पर और चर्चा चाहते हैं उनके पास और कई तरीके हैं और वे नोटिस देकर इस पर और आगे चर्चा चला सकते हैं ।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I wish to bring to your notice that more than half a dozen Members from the Swatantra Party had affixed their signatures to the calling-attention-notice on this subject, but not a single question was allowed to be put by any Member of the Swatantra Party.

Mr. Speaker: I did not take into consideration any party line or party affiliations. I allowed Shri Hem Barua and Shri S. M. Banerjee to put those questions simply because they had tabled adjournment motions, and previously also they had been tabling those notices. And Dr. L. M. Singhvi has been allowed, because.....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लें ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I had also given a calling-attention-notice.

Mr. Speaker: There are Congressmen also who have tabled such

calling-attention-notices, but I have not called any Congress Member.

Shri Kapur Singh: I merely wanted to bring it to your notice.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आपने कहा कि दूसरे प्रकार से इस पर बहस के लिए नोटिस दे सकते हैं । इसके लिए आपको बार-बार धन्यवाद । लेकिन मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसी प्रकार से चीन के लिए जब कहा जाता था तो लीपापोती कर दी जाती थी, यही अब किया जा रहा है । यह केवल नागालैण्ड का सवाल नहीं है और न केवल नागाओं का सवाल है । इसमें विदेशी ताकतों का हाथ है । इस मामले को सामने आना चाहिए था । हम भी यहां पर देश की भलाई के लिए आए हुए हैं....

Shri Tyagi: I have given a calling-attention-notice about Mr. Chou En-lai's statement, and you were good enough to have accepted it.

Mr. Speaker: That question is to be dealt with separately. I have made enquiries. I cannot tell him just at present what happens to that. I shall decide that. He will know that after some time.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY MINISTERS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:

(i) Statement No. I—Fourth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1103/63]

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV.—Third Session, 1962-63 Third Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1104/63].

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. IV.—Second Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1105/63].

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. IX.—First Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1106/63].

(v) Supplementary Statement No. VII.—Sixteenth Session, 1962 (Second Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1107/63].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I submit one thing about this item? When Shri K. C. Reddy was replying to the debate the other day, he said that he had submitted the statement showing the licences etc., to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. We have received one such statement. I want to know whether that is an exhaustive one, or whether there is another statement still to be circulated by the hon Minister.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I cannot say offhand. I would just make enquiries and let the hon. Member know.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excises Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 530 dated the 30th March, 1963.

(b) G.S.R. No. 531 dated the 30th March, 1963.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

(c) G.S.R. No. 598 dated the 6th April, 1963.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1108/63].

(ii) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 532 dated the 30th March, 1963 containing Corrigendum to G.S.R. No. 101 dated the 19th January, 1963, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1109/63]

(iii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:

(a) G.S.R. No. 533 dated the 30th March, 1963.

(b) G.S.R. No. 569 dated the 28th March, 1963.

(c) G.S.R. No. 570 dated the 29th March, 1963.

(d) G.S.R. No. 891 dated the 30th March, 1963.

(e) G.S.R. No. 599 dated the 6th April, 1963.

(f) G.S.R. No. 600 dated the 6th April, 1963.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1110/63].

12.24 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): On behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of section 4(g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from among themselves to serve as a Member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, subject to the other provisions of the said Act, *vice* Shri U. N. Dhebar resigned from Lok Sabha.".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of section 4(g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, subject to the other provisions of the said Act, *vice* Shri U. N. Dhebar resigned from Lok Sabha"

The motion was adopted.

12.25 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd

MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 78 to 80 and 136 relating to the Ministry of Mines and Fuel for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 78—MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

ment during the year ending the the 31st day of March 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 79—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 in respect of Geological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 80—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,22,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,06,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel'."

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): We are discussing a very important subject today inasmuch as on the activities of mines and fuel department depends the prosperity and industrial development of India. In fact, mines and fuel control the strategic heights of our national economy. Therefore, I want to submit a few points in this connection.

When the Industrial Policy Resolution was announced, high hopes were raised in the country, and when both mines and fuel were placed in Schedule A attached to the Resolution, all sections of people in our country appreciated the efforts of the Government of India in this direction. All sections of our people were keenly watching the performance of this Ministry, and when they started curbing the power of the foreign oil monopolists in India, all progressive sections of the Indian people supported Government's action. It is well known in our country how these foreign oil magnates behave with India. It is well known how for years together they went on fleecing the country, dictating terms to India and holding India on ransom. This continued for years together, and when their machinations were exposed to some extent, by the Damle Committee, the foreign monopolists tried to sabotage the functions of this Committee. Not only that. Even afterwords, when IOC entered into an agreement with the Soviet Union for import of crude oil, kerosene and other products, these foreign companies tried to undercut it. Therefore, when this Ministry in particular started taking steps in the interests of the country to curtial the powers of the oil monopolists, progressive sections of India supported it.

Coming to coal, it was also placed in Schedule A attached to the Resolution. In the Second Five Year Plan Report it was specificially stated:

> "In future, the policy of retaining all new undertakings in coal in the public sector should be strictly followed. The expansion by the establishment of new collieries will be undertaken wholly in the public sector".

So both these announcements, in respect of coal as well as of oil, were, as I have said earlier, highly appreciated. But I am sorry to say that for sometimes past there is a little backstepping, a little resilience on the

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

part of Government and this Ministry, from carrying out this bold policy which they had undertaken to do.

I will cite a few examples to illustrate my contention. Firstly, in regard to NSDC even the Estimates Committee of 1962-63 has made mention of this fact that there is slackness in carrying out the policy enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Not only that. We were seeing tremendous pressure on this Ministry both from inside the Cabinet and outside, from inside the country and outside, to make this Ministry change its position. To our utter dismay we read in the newspapers that an agreement is going to take place, or has already taken place, between Phillips Petroleum and the Government of India to set up the fourth refinery in Cochin in the South. We welcome the idea of having a refinery in Cochin, we have no objection to that, but if it is a fact that we have entered into this agreement with an American petroleum company, it is a bad omen for the country, an ominous sign against which the country and the Government have to guard themselves. Only one condition is known to us of this agreement, that the Government of India will hold 51 per cent of the shares, 28 per cent will be held by this American company and the rest will be held by Indian big business. The ultimate result of this agreement would be that this foreign monopolists concern will rule, they will dictate their terms because they have behind them a large number of big monopolists and cartels and also their Government. It has been proved in the case of the oil dispute in Ceylon.

So, my question is: will the vested interests be powerful enough to change the policy of the Government of India which was enunciated in this House, or will we stand firm on our policy?

It is said that now in the emergency we have to be a little liberal and all that. I consider that it is a question of policy, of basic policy and basic principle, on which depends the future industrialisation of our country. Can such basic policies be changed like this? Even in the greatest crisis that we faced a few months back we did not renounce our basic foreign policy of non-alignment. Can we renounce this policy, because this is as much important as that policy? There are all sorts of stories and rumours circulating in the newspapers. So, the Government owes an explanation to this House and the country. Therefore, I would ask the Government to explain the position.

Secondly, already we have given some concessions to these oil magnates, Burmah-Shell and others. We have allowed them to work up to the installed capacity, and in accordance with that, they are utilising whatever hidden capacity they had. Here also, I would ask the Government to be very careful while taking any step.

There was a story some time back that the Burmah-Shell Co., wanted to float an Indian company with 25 per cent of the shares as Indian capital. They wanted to work on petro-chemical lines. It is a new line of basic industries. I do not know what has happened. Government neither admit nor contradict these stories, and this gives rise to terrible speculation and a lot of misunderstanding in the country.

I know there was terrible pressure from the vested interests, foreign and India, to bend the Ministry and the Government to renounce the policy which they were following, but I would request the Government to stand firm on the policy already declared in this House.

There is a weakness in policy in respect of coal also. Coal is also included in Schedule "A" of the industrial Policy Resolution, but I am very

sorry to state that our hon. Minister made a statement, which appeared in the newspapers, at the Golden Jubilee Session of the Indian Mining Federation, as under:

> "The over-riding need is to get more coal quickly, and other considerations have to be subordinated to this."

This is the very statement which the private sector in coal wanted the Government to make. Now, our Minister, instead of going into the difficulties of the State sector, instead of trying to gear up the State sector in coal, instead of trying to overcome the difficulties and defects, all of a sudden makes a statement which only pleases the private sector which is up in arms against the State sector in coal and everywhere. Is it due to the terrible pressure that is being brought to bear on this Ministry that the Ministry is shifting its position? If it shifts its position, the whole economy of the country will go into jeopardy.

I want to bring to the notice of the Minister and this House another instance of appeasement of the coal magnates. Every year the price of coal is being raised. Last year on three occasions, on three counts, on three separate dates, the price of coal was raised. This year again on the 1st March there was a rise. Why does this industry, which is more or less sheltered getting all sorts of support from the Government, which is controlled mostly by the big Indian and foreign monopolists, require such concessions at the cost of the people who are directly hit as well as indirectly as the cost structure of industrial goods go up? It is reported in the newspapers that the Railway Ministry also objected to this rise in the price of coal that recently took place. This is nothing but appeasement of the vested interests who are against the Government policy, who are trying to change the basic policy of the Government. Therefore, I would request the Minister to be very careful in this respect.

At the same time, I would draw the attention of the Minister to certain very bad features of the State sector. In respect of NCDC, the Estimates Committee of 1962-63 has stated that the idle capacity of the plant in the State sector in coal was 41 per cent in the first half of 1962-63. This is a very bad thing, and it does not go to the credit of the Ministry.

Secondly, NCDC could never reach the target, neither in the Second Plan, nor in 1961-62, and I am very much afraid that the Third Plan target will never be reached.

Thirdly, the capital outlay per ton is greater than that in the private sector collieries.

These are the things which the private sector people catch hold of and use to discredit the State sector. Therefore, it is necessary not only to strengthen coal production in the State sector, but to strengthen the national economy, to strengthen the very policy for which India is fighting.

I would now refer to labour condition. It is well known that in such an industry like the coal industry there are a number of accidents in those pits every year. Why? Because of the absence of safety precautions. A few days ago there has been an accident in Dhanbad and three people died. All sorts of things are taking place there. There is shortfall in expenditure in the labour welfare fund, despite very bad housing conditions and no facility for the supply of filtered water. That is so not only in the private sector but even in the State sector. What is happening in respect of the labour in West Bengal and M.P. collieries? Does our Minister know that jungle rule prevails there? Mass-arrests, suspensions, and harassment of the workers are taking place and even the primary amenities of life are lacking. Our Minister has never met the leadership of the trade unions to see and discuss these things. I know that our Minister and the Ministry try to handle the situation in a way which would be in the interest

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

of the country but in the interest of production people who produce should be dealt with sympathetically. I have got a telegram before me a copy of which has already been received by the hon. Minister; it is addressed to Shri Indrajit Gupta and it relates to the Barauni refinery. There is a strike notice for the 15th of April. What is our Ministry doing? This is a new refinery, probably the best. If this refinery stops even for a day, you will later on apportion the blame but what will be the result? I am not accusing Government.....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): How does that happen that you get a telegram the very day the matter is going to be discussed?

Dr. Ranen Sen: Not the very day. It has been sent to the hon. Minister. There are all sections of workers. The hon. Minister should give us an assurance that something is going to be done. Their difficulties will have to be looked by the Government. Otherwise, if after two days the strike takes place, it is bad. I am raising this point in order to impress upon the House the seriousness of the position.

In the coalmines and the collieries, there has been some agreement between the trade unions and the coal mineowners and the Government that the contract labour is going to be reduced gradually. But in respect of the contract labour in iron ore mines, the position is, even in the State Sector at Bhilai, that the conract system goes on merrily without any Government interference and lots of incidents are taking place. The Kiriburu incident took place in respect of the contract labour.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): These mines are not under this Ministry.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The iron ore mines are under this Ministry; you better read the report.

Now, in respect of the exploration of oil, it is heartening that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has started functioning and in extending its work. It is very good. It is also heartening that the experts who are helping us and whose help we intend to take, such as Mr. Kalinin, the Soviet Expert, had already said that India has a vast potential and huge tracts of oil bearing areas and that we had so far tapped only the outer fringe of that area. The Ministry must find out more oil and explore new areas with the object of making India self-sufficient in oil. Let us all co-operate and march together. The multiplicity of organisations, the Indian Refineries Limited, the Oil India Limited and the Indian Oil Company Limited and sorts of organisations. It has been referred to by the Estimates Committee that there is lack of co-ordination. Their activities are not integrated inspite of the fact that there is a Ministry. I agree with the Estimates Committee that these organisations should be merged into one so that better and co-ordinated work could be done.

Thirdly, I now refer to the activities of the India Oil Company Ltd.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to take more time?

Dr. Ranen Sen: I am finishing in two or three minutes. The Indian Oil Company should be geared up. As yet, it has not been able to fulfil 45 per cent of the target entrusted to it. It is deplorable; this particular point should be borne in mind.

Lastly, in order to make India self-sufficient in oil and in order that the foreign monopolists do not dictate terms to us, it is very necessary that we have our independent oil wells, our refineries and our distribution system and lastly we should nationalise these three foreign oil refineries that exist today. This is not a mere political dogma. This will strengthen the economy of our country, streng-

then the political freedom and sovereignty of our country. We all know how oil dictates the politics in this country, how oil wanted to dictate the politics of Ceylon and how the Ceylon Government waged a battle against oil monopolies and ultimately came out victorious. We must draw a lesson from these things, from Ceylon. That lesson is also applicable to India. With these words, I congratulate the Ministry for the steps they have taken so far and I ask the Ministry to remain firm on the policy that it was pursuing.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Ministry deals with oil and coal which are the life blood and energy of the nation, and we expected that a lot of things would be done by this Ministry so that they could contribute towards the economic growth of this country.

There are two public sector undertakings under this Ministry: the National Coal Development Corporation and the Indian Oil Company Limited. Previous speakers have given his full tribute to these public sector undertakings but I draw a very dismal picture from their performance. Take the National Coal Development Corporation with its capital investment of Rs. 30 crores and Indian Oil Company Limited with a share capital investment of Rs. 3 crores. They have incurred a loss of Rs. 16 lakhs and Rs. 14 lakhs respectively last year. And still, in this year's budget, there is a provision of Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 1.75 crores respectively to increase the share capital of the NCDC and the Indian Oil Company. This is the state of affairs. The picture is being given in this House that probably these are teething troubles and that in course of time they will start paying. In this regard I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that oil business and coal business are some of the most profitable concerns. The various income-tax records would corroborate my statement. But so far as the performance in the public sector is concerned, it is far from satisfactory, and it has to be looked into.

Let us take the case of oil. In a developing country like India, we are concerned with the basic issue of the problem of solving the growing requirements of petroleum products in a most expeditious and economical manner. In this connection, I might point out that there are four private sector companies—the Burmah-Shell, the ESSO, the Caltex and the Assam Oil Copany, with a capacity of 3:80, 2:50, 1.20 and 0.45 million capacity respectively. In the public sector we are are going to have four refineries. At the moment there have been the Noonmati refinery and the Barauni refinery. Very soon, there would be another refinery in Gujarat at Koyali and the fourth one is going to come in South India. For all these we need as many as Rs. 55 crores most of which takes a heavy foreign exchange component. So, let us see how this fund could be made available for the purpose of these four refineries, especially when our foreign exchange position is very tight.

Regarding the public sector, there has been a target fixed, namely, that by the end of the third Plan the capacity would increase to 9:75 million tons. The overall capacity would be 17:75 milion tons. Taking into consideration the present state of affairs, I do not think that this target could be reached. The public sector performance in this regard is not satisfactory. The Noonmati refinery went on stream on the 1st January, 1962 and it is a sick child of the Ministry. The estimate of two million tons refining as regards Barauni, should have been completed by June, 1962, with a production capacity of a million tons. It should have been completed by that time but the target has been shifting. It has been shifted to March, 1963, and very recently to October, 1963. So, this is the state of affairs so far as the public sector refinery at Barauni is concerned.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

The previous speaker has pointed out that labourers are being retrenched in Barauni. That has been brought to our notice by the newspapers this morning. We expect that the public sector should be an ideal employer. I do not know why there should be any grievance of labourers and cases of retrenchment and strikes in the public sector undertakings.

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): We are not their employers.

Shri P. K. Deo: That has to be looked into. Then, the contract system should not have ben encouraged there.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is inherent in the system, where all sorts of people are there.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Minister can make his points when he replies. The total demand is rising at the annual rate of three to four million tons every year and we are sure that there will be a considerable shortfall at the end of the third Plan. For the expansion of the refineries in the public sector we are getting all sorts of aid from Russia and Rumania. We know that last time, the Chinese invasion into NEFA definitely proved—and it does definitely prove—that the Chinese have got a covetous eye on the Assam oil fields. Our getting aid from the communist countries may pose a difficult situation. If there be any clash between India and China, all that help may not be forthcoming. So, that aspect of the question has to be looked into.

Regarding the laying of the pipeline from Gauhati to Siliguri, the distance is 270 miles. And from Barauni to the consuming centres at Delhi and Calcutta, the distance would be 950 miles. The progress in this direction has been far from satisfactory. Even though we have got equipment from the ENI, and some Italian credit has been available for this purpose, I do not think anything has been done in this regard. The location of the lubricating oil plant has also not been decided even though we have got a credit of Italian liras for this purpose.

In this regard, my remarks on oil will not be complete without a reference to the various taxation measures that are contemplated in the Finance Bill. An increase of nearly 200 per cent has been envisaged so far as superior kerosene and inferior kerosene are concerned. In the case of high speed diesel oil there would be an increase of nearly 1,000 per cent. So, in all, an additional levy of Rs. 34:44 crores is going to be imposed on the oil in spite of the ambitious programme that we have launched in respect of oil exploration. Ultimately, the people of this country will not be benefited. Rather, the price of oil and of kerosene which is the poor man's necessity is going to be more than doubled.

Another thing I would like to point out in this House is with regard to the sensation that has been created by the publication of the Estimate Committee's report regarding the agreement between Hindustan Organisers and the Ministry.

Shri Bishwanath Roy (Deoria): What about the praise given by the Estimates Committee to this Ministry?

Shri P. K. Deo: I would be referring to this matter. Please have patience. A great sensation has been created throughout the country. The most surprising thing is all the facts were not placed before the Estimates Committee. I am a Member of the Estimates Committee and I know fully well and the Estimates Committee also in their report have revealed this: that the Ministry has played hide and seek with the Estimates Committee; even though there has been an affidavit in the court it does not tally with the written reply of the Ministry to the Estimates Committee.

So they were blowing both hot and cold in the same breath. Similarly, various other factors which should have been brought to the notice of the Estimates Committee have been held back. Therefore, when the report of the Estimates Committee was published, a letter of the Hindustan Organisers to the Chairman of the Estimates Committee was circulated to all the Members, and very interesting revelations have been made there. The charge is that the Ministry has been in the full know of the facts of the various negotiations that took place between the private firm and the Russians and as a matter of fact some amendments were suggested to be incorporated in the agreement by the Ministry. But these facts were not revealed. So I beg to submit, that to have the entire picture before us the whole matter should be referred to another small committee or it should be again referred back to the Estimates Committee to give a full picture of the entire situaion.

13 hrs.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): You were a Member of the Committee; you could have asked for it.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, so far as the Hindustan Oganisers are concerned, I do not hold any brief for anybody. But this is a serious charge and the Estimates Committee have clearly stated that some of the facts were held back and they were not revealed to the Committee by the Ministry. There should be a directive from you, Sir, that in future all papers of all Ministries should be available to the Estimates Committee if you want that the Estimates Committee has to function effectively.

Now I come to the question of coal. So far as coal production is concerned, the Third Plan target is 97 million tons—that means an additional production of 37 million tons over the target of 60 million tons of the Second Plan. Out of that, 17 million tons are to be contributed by the private sector—from the existing mines 11 million tons are to be raised and 6 million tons by sinking new mines—and the public sector is going to contribute 20 million tons. So far as the NCDC is concerned, I beg to submit that their performance is far from satisfactory. The production in the second year of the Third Plan is likely to fall short of the annual target of 9·3 million tons by 2 million tons. Even in the Singareni coal fields, though the target was fixed at 3·2 million, tons. there has been an actual production of only 2.40 million tons. In the Second Plan the public sector lagged behind the target. In this regard I would like to draw your attention to page 2 of the 33rd Estimates Committee's report on the NCDC's performance. There they say that even though 8·05 million tons have been raised out of the target of 13·5 million tons, target the explanation given by the Ministry is that we have achieved the target. Even though the physical target has not been achieved the interpretation is that the rate of production has increased and therefore we have achieved the target. The Estimates Committee has, therefore, rightly remarked that this is a novel way of interpretation of the plan target.

So far as the movement of coal is concerned, it has become a headache. We all know that there has been a tussle in this House between the Ministry of Railways and this Ministry regarding the movement of coal, and so much has been told in this House regarding subsidized coal movement by sea. But now we learn that the scheme is going to be revised. We would like to know why this scheme is going to be dropped.

Regarding transport of coal by pipeline, it was told in this House that the transport would be effected through pipelines. We have come to know now that it has been dropped due to technological difficulties. Even though in Britain, United States of America, USSR, France and Poland this mode

[Shri P. K. Deo]

of transport is being profusely used and in the case of the United States of America 2·5 million tons were transported annually at nearly half the cost of the railway freight, we cannot understand the reason why it should be dropped in this country, especially when the lead would not be so much and it would be only from the pit mouth to the thermal stations.

Now, coming to the railways, the movement of coal by railways has been greatly handicapped by the limited supply of the box type wagons. The target in respect of these wagons was 6057 whereas actually only 1940 wagons have been supplied. The quock movement of coal entirely hinges on the availability of the requisite number of this type of wagons. Therefore, efforts should be made in the Railway Ministry to see that this type of wagons are made available for movement of coal.

The Estimates Committee further suggested that the sales tax on coal should be substituted by an excise duty. That has to be examined and the excise duty could be distributed among the various consuming States so that the present sales tax could be avoided as it is creating a lot of hardship.

Regarding the prices of coal, the previous speaker has pointed out that there have been constant changes in the coal prices. In 1960, 1961 and 1962 these prices have been changed eight times with its repercusions on the General price level, coal is being used by most of the industries. and if you take the month of June, on the 1st of June there was a change and on the 13th of June again there was a change in the prices of coal. I cannot understand what is behind all this and why there cannot be any forethought in this regard.

So far as the output per man-shift is concerned, we find that our standard is very low. In the United Kingdom it is 1·47, in France it is 1·26, in Germany it is 1.73 and in India it is 0·48. In the case of the NCDC it is 0·49 in 1961. Even though NCDC has been equipped with the latest machinery, I cannot understand why the output should be so low. This is mostly due to the inflated muster rolls and the casual labour system still prevalent in the NCDC. The Estimates Committee in their report on NCDC have further pointed out that the plants and machines are not utilised to their full capacity. There was an idle capacity of 41·5 per cent in 1962-63. Something has to be done in this regard.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to quote the observation of Mr. Longden, a Member of the National Coal Board, U. K., who visited the mines of the Corporation in July, 1960, which is pertinent. He said:

> "In developing both the new mines and the new quarries the N. C. D. C. has, as a matter of policy, decided to mechanise operations to the greatest possible extent, and it has spent very large capital sums on acquiring some really first class equipment. Having adopted this policy it is, in my view, essential that the equipment should be used to the best possible advantage, which means:
>
> (i) it must be operated with the minimum labour and at maximum capacity;
>
> (ii) the machines must be kept running for the maximum number of hours in the twenty-four;
>
> (iii) there must be a first-class maintenance service to back up these needs; and
>
> (iv) there must be transport facilities for getting the coal away from the site with the least possible delay."

In this regard I would like to point out that all the recommendations have

been thrown into the waste paper basket. There has been a large accumulation of coal at the pithead and, naturally, the large accumulation leads to pilferage and fires. So, something has to be done in this regard.

My comments on this Ministry will not be complete unless I make a reference to the working of the mining rules. In our pursuit of pseudo-socialism we have perpetuated a permit-licence-quota *raj* and that has opened the floodgates of corruption and nepotism. Those who favoured the Congress Party at the time of elections are being patronised.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How?

Shri P. K. Deo: I can easily reply to that question. In all the confusion and mist of misunderstanding that has been created during this session, Shri Malaviya has emerged as the most controversial figure in this country. I would like that he takes this opportunity to clarify his stand so that the entire misunderstanding could be clarified regarding the acceptance of the donation from Messrs. Serajuddin and Company. When this matter was raised in this House, we were all anxious that this allegation would be denied. But to our surprise the hon. Minister accepted in the AICC session that this money had been accepted for the purpose of the election of an Assembly candidate in his Parliamentary consituency.

Now, there are three pertinent questions. Firstly, is it not the misuse of official power? Secondly, has this sum of Rs. 10,000 been shown in the accounts of Messrs. Serajuddin and Company: if not, it must have come from his black money, in which case is not the Ministry a party to the accumulation of black money? Thirdly, a certain amount has been prescribed for election expenses of an Assembly candidate. Does this amount exceed the prescribed election expenses for that constituency? If so, how has it been accounted for in the return of election expenses of that candidate? All these things are to be looked into. I hope, the hon. Minister will take this opportunity for making his stand clear.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): How much did he spend for his election?

Shri P. K. Deo: I will reply to that when I become a Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Is that comment complete now?

Shri P. K. Deo: My remark is complete, but in this regard I submit that such charges have been made against the Ministry time and again in this House. Some time ago Shri Prakash Vir Shastri raised a Half-an-hour Discussion regarding the taking on lease of the incomplete building of the *Link* for the office of the Indian Refineries Limited. Such things should be stopped.

Lastly, I would like to submit that oil exploration, refining and marketing should be co-ordinated. At the moment exploration part is being taken up by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the Indian Refineries Limited does the refining part and the marketing part is done by the Indian Oil Company. Thus, there is no co-ordination. We should rather have a co-ordinated enterprise, like, the Esso or the Burmah-Shell, or even the public sector undertaking in Italy, that is, the ENI.

Mr. Speaker: According to intimation since received from Members, there are four cut motions desired to be moved to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. Hon. Members may now move the cut motions subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I beg to move:

(i) "That the Demand under the head Geological Survey be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Working of the Geological Survey of India* (1)]

(ii) "That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Ministry of Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) *Policy and working of National Coal Development Corporation,* (ii) *Policy and working of Indian Oil Company.* (3)]

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Koppal): I beg to move:

(i) "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for Establishment of oil refinery on the West Coast line of Mysore State.* (4)]

(ii) "That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Failure to start mining industry in Hospet.* (6)]

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate this Ministry for the splendid work that it has done in spite of the furore and all sorts of non-sensical things that have been raised outside in the press and elsewhere. I feel that this Ministry, since it has come into existence, has done a good job. Be it oil, coal, washeries, proving or locating other non-ferrous metals, it has put us on the map. We are not favoured with the bounty of nature so far as oil is concerned but, as we know, whereas in the world—even in the best country—a searching party for oil has to go on for eight years to prove its usefulness, in India only in six years we have been able to show some results. We are not satisfied with the results, but, as I said earlier, we are not among those privileged nations who have been given enough by nature and whatever little we have this Ministry has got the maximum out of that.

13.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

We know, Sir, from its very inception the oil industry had developed monopolistic trends. We know the story of the giants or the 'majors' as they are called in the parlance of the oil industry. It has been a story of integration, whether it may be vertical or backwards or forwards. Therefore, while asking for any success in our country one has to see what actually is the nature of this oil industry. I cannot do better than quote a few experts of the oil industry so that we can know very well what the nature of this industry is. Then we can judge the success of this Ministry.

One specialist in the field of oil, in portraying the impregnable power of the private oil companies as typified by Standard (New Jersey) puts it this way:

> "It is the all-seeing, all-knowing, the perfect corporation, answerable to no one but itself. Even its owners, the stockholders, gaze with awe upon the golden Jersey, for to them it is untouchable. It responds not to their direction, but to its own; theirs only to ratify decisions made by the'corporation'."

That is how the monopolistic concern in the oil industry functions in the world. It is in this background that we have to see how the Ministry of Mines and Fuel has tried to work in this country. Mr. J. E. Heartshorn, industrial editor of the London *Economist*, who can scarcely be accused of "left" leanings, describing the growth of the oil industry says:

> "It has been developed by a handful of very big companies, international in scope, mobile in operations and dealing on terms approaching equality with gov-

ernments not only of the exporting, but of consuming countries."

This is the nature or the trend of the monopolistic oil concerns in the world. It is in this background that this Ministry is trying to find out in the last few years how far it can succeed in this. It is said that the nation's largest industry is public in every respect except that of responsibility and profit. On this it is functioning and in this light we find that it has done a good job in our country.

Here I shall quote what has been said in the *Manchester Guardian* some time ago, in a despatch sent from here. You know, Sir, last October the Indian Oil Company wanted to quote to the Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking in Bombay. It was undercut by another private company who was always raising the bogey of very high prices and always trying to force the Ministry not to reduce the price because it will always be unprofitable.

Now, I am quoting from a despatch of the *Manchester Guardian*. What does it say? It says:

> "Whether the Bombay Electricity Supply and Transport Undertaking buys private or public oil is immaterial.".

We do not want that they should buy it from the public sector. Let them buy it from the private sector. But the point is this.

> "What matters is that the oil company has finally established that all its arguments in favour of keeping the prices up are bogus, companies can be squeezed, bullied and squashed. Indians will now wonder what huge hidden profits are still to be had by judicius squeezes."

Therefore, we are wondering how could socialist India, 400 teeming millions of India, tolerate these fellows who try to undercut public companies; and the efforts of the Ministry must be to find out their methods. Here are our socialist friends who will only see what is wrong in public undertakings. We know that the public sector has not been able to do its best because we had no experience of our own, whereas the private sector companies had been there for long. But the very good friends should know what is happening in the private companies. They do not see what is happening in the private companies. My friend Mr. Barua—he will speak in this debate, I suppose—would always see with one eye what is happening in the public enterprise and would never see what is happening in the private enterprise. I think he will speak on this. I am only anticipating what my friend has in mind. I know it. The only thing that he can see is, the public undertaking is doing very badly, whereas about the private sector companies which are beyond the scope of this Parliament, who are mismanaging things, barring some, whose only motive is profit and who always have got unclean hands and unclean dealings in most of the things, he would never have a word to say against them. I do not want to compare the public sector companies with the misdoings of the private sector companies. (*Interruptions*). What I am emphasizing is, let us have a balanced opinion of the two, the private sector companies and the public sector companies. Let us see how things are moving. Let Mr. Barua know that here is a man who will not yield to him. I am only saying that it is not possible for the oil companies.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ham Barua (Gauhati): If Mr. Azad thinks that I have to learn any lesson on socialism from him, he is living in a fool's paradise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I do not want to teach Mr. Barua socialism. He is a professor. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member has said that Mr. Barua—he has not spoken as yet—in this House has always found fault with the public sector although there is so much corruption and other things in the private sector. It is factually wrong. There has been no such statement made by him. He cannot show it from the records. I would, therefore, like to say that, under the rules, such statements which are not based on facts should be withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. He can refute the argument.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I was only saying, let these friends have the tolerence that we have when we on this side of the House patiently hear what full sense, half sense or even other senses they say. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This slander cannot be permitted to be on the record of the House. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I only gave a mild hint. I propose to give a stronger one now. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): On a point of order, Sir. According to the rules of procedure of this House, if a speaker does not resume his seat and does not allow other interruptions, the interruptions should not go on; and that has been going on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What I say is this. Let not these two friends arrogate to themselves the wisdom of the House and every time try to interrupt. I do not mind interruptions. But I want that there should be no running commentary by the PSP party leaders. He has an ample chance of speaking for half an hour and I shall try to deal with him only in fifteen minutes.

Sir, what I say is this. The socialist party members, the so-called socialists, always try to see that the Congress Party is trying to shield something of the public sector. It is not a fact. We want that the public sector oil companies and other things must be scrutinised under the same rules.

Then, my hon. friend belonging to the Swatantra Party—he is also a member of the Estimates Committee—said that the Estimates Committee has said something about the Hindustan Organisers, that it has been given undue profit. It is not for me to explain that, though I know that it is not a fact. Let the hon. Minister say on that. My point is this. It has been said that Noonmati has been the sick child of this Ministry. I think this information is based on absolute lack of knowledge. It is true that it has not reached the stage of full production. I would like to compare this with all those refineries which are in the private sector. (*Interruptions*). He was saying, Mr. Jha who is a young parliamentarian, who has joined Parliament this year, a few months ago, should know that. I was only saying that this is not the sick child of this Ministry. (*Interruption*). You are interrupting me. I say, this young inexperienced Member should like to say that Noonmati is not a sick child in the sense when we compared Noonmati with other private sector refineries. We know that ESSO started its refinery in Bombay in 1954 but the ESSO refinery came into full production only after 8 months. Even the ESSO who had the experience of refinery in Europe could go into production after completion only after 8 months.

Then, I would quote another instance. I shall quote Burmah Shell. Burmah Shell had the best technique, had the best knowledge of working in Holland and United Kingdom. It set up its refinery sometime in February, 1955 but it could go into production

only in September, 1955, that is, 7 months after.

I would again quote another instance and that is the third refinery of Caltex at Visakhapatnam. In the latter part of 1956 it was completed but it could go into production only in 1957, that is, 8 months after. So, all these three refineries set up by ESSO, Burmah Shell and Caltex which have the best knowledge, the best technique, the best experience available in the United Kingdom and Holland could not go into full production even before 8 months. If Noonmati refinery set up in the public sector, which had no experience of design, which was designed on the sample of crude oil which later on did not give us the best results as we wished, if it could not go into full production, there is nothing wrong about it. The work of Noonmati, as it has done in the last one year, is creditable. It should be appreciated and we congratulate the Ministry that in spite of the breakdowns, it has been able to set up the fourth plant. We hope that it will be done. This is all that I have to say about oil.

Now, I would say a word about coal. Much has been said that NCDC has failed to give its production target. We know the target was 9.45 million tons. That means that only a shortfall of 0.87 millions is there. We hope that this shortfall in the two months would be made up. This has been achieved in 10 months and still there are two months to achieve this target. The point is raised that the NCDC which has got a target of 32 million tons is likely to produce only 20 million tons. Thereby, it is supposed that the NCDC will not be in a position to give the full target and will be short of 11 million tons. Naturally, I am also interested in this. I am told that the NCDC is not producing according to the capacity. It cannot do it because of the transport difficulties and because of the accumulations at the pitheads at Karanpura and like places. Therefore, we would like to know from the hon. Minister how far those conditions which limit the efficiency and the proficiency of the NCDC to produce according to capacity have been set right. I hope that even in the field of coal, the result is very good.

So far as washeries are concerned, which are very much important both for the private sector and the public sector, they are being speeded up. Because, to have good coal, it is essential that we must have good washeries. We feel satisfied that progress is going on even in this field. With these words, I would say that this Ministry has done a good job—a good job in the sense that I am conscious of the limitations. But, I am equally, unlike other friends, conscious of the achievements. I know the gap between achievement and aspiration is still there. I am sure, with constant effort, with not such criticism as is coming up in some monopoly press regarding a sick child, if they are given a helping and co-operative hand, this one important Ministry of Independent India will be able to show its best and will rise equal to the occasion and time.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया (सीकर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक कोल माइन्ज का सम्बन्ध है, कोयले की खानों का सम्बन्ध है, जो काम हमारी इस मिनिस्ट्री ने किया है, उसके लिए मैं इसको धन्यवाद दे सकता हूं। इसके प्रयत्नों से हर जगह खानों की उन्नति हुई है। इन खानों के सामने एक फारेन एक्सचेंज की समस्या थी। उनकी जो मशीनें थीं वे पुरानी होती जा रही थीं। सरकार ने पौने सतरह करोड़ रुपये की फारेन एक्सचेंज का बन्दोबस्त फारेन वैक्स से कर दिया। उसमें से पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपये के करीब मशीनों के लाइसेंस भी दे दिये गये हैं। उसके साथ ही साथ यहां भी जो रुपया चाहिये था उसका भी सरकार ने बन्दोबस्त किया और इंटरनेशनल रिफाइनेंस कारपोरेशन को एजेंट बना कर यहां की

[श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया]

कोल माइंज के लिए लोंज का बन्दोबस्त हुआ। ८ मार्च १९६३ को वह एग्रीमेंट भी हो गया है। सरकार एक कदम और आगे बढ़ कर कहती है कि इस काम में अगर कारपोरेशन को नुकसान होता है तो उसमें भी सरकार एक तिहाई हिस्सा देगी। कोई भी माननीय सदस्य कोयले के बारे में चाहे जो शिकायत करे, लेकिन मेरी ऐसी धारणा है और मेरी छोटी मोटी कोयले की खानें भी हैं और वहां पर मुझे जो अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ है, उसके आधार पर मैं कह भी सकता हूं कि जहां तक प्राइवेट सैक्टर का ताल्लुक है, सरकार ने उसकी काफी बड़ी मदद की है।

आज से दो तीन बरस पहले सारे देश में कोयले की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या थी। हमारे कारखाने, बिजली के कारखाने कुछ दिनों के लिए बन्द हो गए थे और दूसरे कारखाने भी बन्द हो रहे थे कभी कभी, परन्तु दो बरस में मैं कह सकता हूं कि कोयले का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है और कोयले को जो समस्या थी वह काफी हद तक हल हो गई है। अलबत्ता कहीं पर ट्रांसपोर्ट की कमी के कारण यह समस्या अनुभव हो सकती है परन्तु फिर भी जो माइंज एण्ड फ्यूल मिनिस्ट्री है, वह इस तरफ सचेष्ट है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि अब यह समस्या फिर नहीं उठेगी।

द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो कोयले का टारगेट था, वह एक तरह से पूरा हो गया था। यह जरूर हुआ कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर ने टारगेट से ज्यादा कोयला पैदा किया जबकि पब्लिक सैक्टर अपने टारगेट को पूरा नहीं कर सका। तीसरी योजना में हमने ९७ मिलियन टन कोयला निकालने का लक्ष्य अपने सामने रखा है। मुझे लगता है कि उस टारगेट को हम पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसका कारण यह है कि अभी तक ६२ मिलियन टन कोयला ही हम निकाल पा रहे हैं और ३५ मिलियन टन कोयला ज्यादा निकालने के लिए हमारे पास जितने साधन होने चाहिए जितनी मशीनें होनी चाहियें, वे हैं, इस में मुझे शक है। खास करके पब्लिक सैक्टर में हम देखते हैं कि वे साधन नहीं हैं।

एक बात मैं जरूर कहूंगा। सरकार आज जिस तरह से इस तरफ सचेष्ट है, उसी उसी तरह से आगे भी रहे और इस कार्य को आग बढ़ाने की कोशिश करती रहे। उस के लिए यह भी जरुरी है कि कोयले की खानों में डिप्रिसिएशन का जो हिसाब है, जैसे दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज में जहां दो पारी अगर मशीन चलती हैं तो उन पर डिप्रिसिएशन ज्यादा मिलता है, वह बदले और कोयले की खानों में भी उसी हिसाब से डिप्रिसिएशन ज्यादा मिले। अगर कोयले की खान दो पारी चलती हैं तो उन का डिप्रिसिएशन का हिसाब भी उसी तरीके से हो।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कोयले की खाने या जो भी खाने होती हैं, आप जानते ही हैं कि उन में चीज धीरे धीरे खत्म हो जाती है और वह एक तरह से वाशिंग इंडस्ट्रीज होती है। इस के लिए डिप्रिसिएशन के सिवा ऐसी भी उन को सहायता मिलनी चाहिये, ऐसी भी मदद मिलनी चाहिये कि जो कोयला निकल जाए और जितना कोयला निकल जाए, उस मद में उन को कुछ इनकम टैक्स में रिबेट मिले। अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो कोयला खानों की आज जो कुछ समस्यायें हैं, वे बहुत हद तक मिट जाएंगी, उन का बहुत हद तक समाधान हो जाएगा।

जहां तक कोयले के ट्रांसपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है सरकार ने शायद कोयला बम्बई, कलकत्ता इत्यादि ले जाने के लिए डो लाख टन के जहाजों का बन्दोबस्त कर रखा था और इसको देखते हुए कुछ जहाजी कम्पनियों ने नए जहाजों के आर्डर भी दे दिये थे। अब कुछ ऐसा सुना जाता है कि जहाजों से कोयला ले जाने में सरकार को जो सबसिडी देनी पड़ती थी, वह न देनी पड़े इसलिए कम कोयला

जहाजों से ले जाया जाए और रेल या रोड से ही कोयला ले जाया जाए । अगर यह बात सही है तो गवर्नमेंट को सोचना चाहिये कि इससे नुक्सान ही आगे चल कर हो सकता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सबसिडी को चालू रख कर दोनों तरह से कोयले का ट्रांस्पोर्ट हो । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो कोई ऐसा वक्त भी आ सकता है कि रोड और रेलवे जितना कोयला हम भेजना चाहते हैं, उतना कोयला न ले जा सके और कुछ स्थानों में कोयले की कमी बाकी हो जाए ।

हमारे विभूति मिश्र जी कहते थे कि बम्बई में कोयला कम भाव में मिलता है परन्तु बिहार के चम्पारन और बटिया जिलों में कोयला मेहंगा मिलता है क्योंकि वहां कोयला लारी से जाता है । उनका कहना था कि वहां के जो छोटे छोटे कोयला खर्च करने वाले लोग हैं, ईंट के भट्टे वाले लोग हैं, उनको कोयला मेहंगा पड़ता है । सरकार को उस तरफ भी सोचना चाहिये । जहां कोयला अधिक महंगा पड़ता है वहां उसके यातायात की सुविधा दी जाए ।

तेल के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने काफी कुछ कहा है । चूंकि इसके बारे में मुझे कोई खास अनुभव नहीं है, इसलिए मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहूंगा । कोयले के बारे में मैं फिर कहूंगा सरकार ने कोयला खानों के बारे में, खास करके नीजी कोयले की खानों के बारे में अपनी तरफ से इन दो बरसों में अपने एटीट्यूड में जो एक बड़ा परिवर्तन किया है और मदद की है, अगर उसी तरह से आगे भी वह सचेष्ट रही तो कोयले की समस्या हमारे देश में नहीं रह पाएगी ।

कोयला आम तौर पर बिहार या नागपुर में होता है । दुर्भाग्य से राजस्थान में न तो कोयल. होता है और न ही कोई और चीज । वहां ताम्बें की एक खान जरूर निकली है खेतरी में । परन्तु उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ है । यहां पर पार्लियामेंट में और अखबारों में भी ,उसकी काफी चर्चा हुई है, मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस में प्रगति नहीं हुई है । जहां पर कोयला नहीं होता है वहां जो कुछ भी हो, ताम्बा हो या कोई दूसरी चीज हो, उसकी तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये । ताम्बे की आज दुनिया को बहुत जरूरत है । हिन्दुस्तान में ताम्बा बहुत कम होता है । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार पूरी चेष्टा करके उस ताम्बे की खान को चालू करे और उस में से ताम्बा निकाले ताकि वहां पर लोगों को काम मिल सके । वह पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है । वहां कोई उद्योग धंधे नहीं हैं । खेती बाड़ी भी ज्यादा नहीं होती है । वर्ष में एक ही फसल होती है । वहां के लोगों को काम धंधे मिल सकें, इसका आपको विशेष प्रयत्न करना होगा ।

हमारे अपोजीशन के माननीय सदस्यों ने कोयले के बारे में जो क्रिटिसिज्म किया है, उस से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं । यद्यपि एन० सी० डी० सी० के काम में कुछ त्रुटियां रही हैं नफा भी कम हुआ है, परन्तु आप को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि सरकार के काम करने के अपने तरीके होते हैं । अगर कोई खान ऐसी है जिस में अगर काम किया जाता है तो नुकसान होता है और लोग चाहते हैं कि उस में काम न हो तो भी सरकार को देश हित में उस खान में काम करना पड़ता है क्योंकि अगर ऐसा न किया जाएतो कोयला वेस्ट चला जाता है देश का इसलिए हमेशा ही नफा और नुकसान नहीं देखा जाता है । इस लिए इस को इस दृष्टि से नहीं देखा जाना चाहिये कि एन० सी०डी०सी० को नफा हुआ है या नुक्सान हुआ है । हां यह जरूर है कि उन्होंने उत्पादन का जो एक कार्यक्रम बनाया है, उस को जरूर पूरा करे ।

श्री यु० सिं० चौधरी (महेन्द्रगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गत वर्ष जो नये मत्रालय की स्थापना हुई थी उसका सभी ने स्वागत किया था । जिन का इस नये मंत्रालय से

[श्री यु० सि० चौधरी]

सम्बन्ध है वे कह सकते हैं कि किसी भी देश की सारी प्रगति और उसकी उन्नति का आधार तेल और कोयला होता है । जिन वस्तुओं का इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध है, उनका उत्पादन बहुत अधिक मात्रा में हो और उनके मामले में देश अपने ऊपर निर्भर करे, ऐसा प्रयत्न होना चाहिये ।

इतनी बड़ी समस्याओं पर गौर करते हुए, इन पर ध्यान देते हुए इस मंत्रालय के निर्माण का स्वागत हुआ था । जहां तक तेल का सम्बन्ध है, गत वर्ष जो कार्य उसने किया है, उसकी अधिक आलोचना नहीं की जा सकती है । किन्तु जहां तक कोयले का प्रश्न है, उसके सम्बन्ध में जो इसका कार्य कलाप रहा है गत वर्ष, उससे काफी हद तक निराशा हुई है । कोयला चाहे फैक्ट्रीज में सप्लाई किया जाये या घर में काम आने वाला साफ्ट कोक हो या और भी किसी प्रकार का हो जिसका मुझे पता नहीं है, उसके बारे में गत वर्ष प्रायः सभी प्रांतों से शिकायतें आती रही है । जब इसके लिये एक अलग से मंत्रालय की स्थापना कर दी गई थी, तो इसके ऊपर उसका विशेष उत्तरदायित्व आ गया था । इस कोयले की कमी के कारण ही उद्योग बन्द हो गये, बहुत से कामों के अन्दर बाधा पड़ी और जब भी प्रान्तीय सरकारों से इसके बारे में निवेदन किया गया, उन से पूछा गया तो उनकी तरफ से एक ही जवाब दिया गया कि या तो ट्रांस्पोर्ट का इंतजाम नहीं है, ऐसे साधन नहीं हैं जिन से कोयला यहां आ सके या फिर कोयला उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

जहां तक इन लम्बी चौड़ी दलीलों का सवाल है, जो मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले युक्तिसंगत वक्ताओं ने दीं, कि यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है कि पब्लिक के सेक्टर में है, इसको तो हम नहीं समझ सकते । लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहूंगा कि कोयला आम आदमियों को और छोटे कारखानों को अवश्य उपलब्ध नहीं है । चाहे इसके लिये जिम्मेदार पबलिक सेक्टर हो या प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो । जब कोई आदमी कोल डिपो पर जाता है और उसको वह पन्द्रह पन्द्रह दिन तक खाली मिलता है, तो केवल यह समझता है कि कोयला नहीं है, वह इस गहन चक्कर में नहीं पड़ता कि यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है या पबलिक सेक्टर में है, या इसको अमरीका की सहायता मिलती है या रूस की सहायता मिलती है ।

कुछ मंत्रियों के वक्तव्य से सिद्ध होता है कि वस्तुतः देश में कोयले की कमी नहीं है । अगर कमी है तो कोयले को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक लाने की व्यवस्था की । यह चीज लगातार तीन चार साल से कही जा रही है कि रेल मार्ग से कोयले की ढुलाई बहुत धीमी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका क्या कारण है । पहले इस बारे में कहा गया कि रेल के डब्बे उचित रूप में उपलब्ध नहीं होते । यह बात समझ में नहीं आयी । यह बात समझ में आने वाली नहीं है कि रेल के डब्बों की इतनी बड़ी कमी हो गयी है जिसकी वजह से इतनी कमी महसूस की जा रही है । यह तो समझ में आ सकता है कि अगर किसी पार्टी को पहले जितना कोयला मिलता था उसका दस या १५ प्रति शत कम मिले लेकिन यह समझ में नहीं आता कि रेल के डब्बों की कमी के कारण उसके कोटे में ५० और ६० फीसदी की कमी हो जाये । न मालूम इस मंत्रालय का रेलवे मंत्रालय से कोआपरेशन नहीं है, या वे इनकी बातों को नहीं मानते या इनका आपस में विरोध है कि जितने डब्बे यह मंत्रालय मांगता है उतने रेलवे मंत्रालय नहीं देता । पंजाब के बारे में तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि दो दो तीन तीन महीने तक कोयले के डिपो खाली पड़े

रहते हैं । यही शिकायत दिल्ली के बारे में भी पहले थी । सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि क्या इस कठिनाई को दूर करने का कोई तरीका नहीं निकल सकता । अगर वास्तव में रेल के डब्बों की कमी है तो मंत्रालय आपस में विचार विमर्श करे कि किस प्रकार इस समस्या को हल किया जा सकता और उसके लिये क्या कदम उठाने चाहियें । अगर रेल के डब्बों की कमी है तो दूसरे साधनों द्वारा कोयला ढोया जा सकता है । जिन इलाकों में नहरें या नदियां हैं वहां उनके द्वारा कोयला पहुंचाया जा सकता है, जो स्थान समुद्र के किनारे के पास हैं वहां समुद्र के द्वारा जहाजों से कोयला पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न किया जा सकता है और ट्रकों के द्वारा भी कोयला जा सकता है । इस के बारे में इसी मंत्रालय पर बोलते हुए कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा था कि जहां कोयले की खदानें हैं उनके आठ आठ दस दस मील तक की सड़कें टूटी फूटी हैं और उन पर जाने के लिये ट्रक वाले दुगना किराया मांगते हैं । जहां तक ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड है, वहां तक तो ठीक है, लेकिन जहां उससे नीचे उतर कर आगे जाना पड़ता है, उस एरिया में सड़कें बहुत खराब हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि इन सड़कों को अच्छा बनाया जाये ताकि उन के द्वारा कोयला लाया जा सके और उसके लिये ट्रक वाले यह न कह सकें कि उस एरिया में सड़कें टूटी है इसलिये हम दुगना किराया लेंगे ।

इस कोयले की कमी का सीधा प्रभाव हमारे पंजाब के भट्टे उद्योग पर पड़ा है । और कोयले की कमी के कारण अनेक भट्टे बन्द हो गए हैं । हम मकान बनाने के काम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन ईंटें पकाने के लिये कोयला नहीं मिलता । मेरा खयाल है कि पंजाब में ३० से लेकर ५० फीसदी तक भट्टे कोयले की कमी के कारण दो सालों के अन्दर बन्द हो गए हैं । जब उनकी तरफ से कहा जाता हैं तो उनसे कह दिया जाता है कि ट्रांस्पोर्ट की कमी है इसलिये कोयला नहीं आ सकता । मैं समझता हूं कि इस कमी को ज्यादा भयंकर रूप दिया जा रहा है । इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये ।

एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि लाखों टन कोयला खदानों पर इकट्ठा हो जाता है उसको ट्रांस्पोर्ट नहीं मिलता, नया कोयला चला जाता है और पुराना पिट हैड में जाने लगता है । दूसरी तरफ लोगों को कोयला नहीं मिल सकता जिसके कारण उनके उद्योग बन्द होते जाते हैं । इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार को ऐसा सोचना चाहिये कि लोगों को आसानी से कोयला मिल सके ।

इस चर्चा के सिलसिले में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । पिछली बार भी मंत्रालय की बहस के दौरान कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा था कि बिहार और बंगाल में कुछ छोटी छोटी खदानें हैं जिनके मालिकों के पास काफी साधन नहीं हैं कि वे उनकी अच्छी व्यवस्था कर सके और इस कारण वे उसी अवस्था में पड़ी हैं जैसी कि १५–२० साल पहले थीं । उनके मालिकों के पास साधन नहीं हैं कि वे वैज्ञानिक तरीके से कोयला निकाल सके और उसको बाहर भेज सके । ऐसी कुछ खदानों के बारे में आपने कुछ कदम उठाये भी हैं । मेरा सजेशन है कि या तो उनको बड़ी खदानों के साथ मिला लिया जाय या इनकी सोसाइटीज बना दी जाय और उनमें दस दस बीस बीस खदान मालिक मिल कर अपनी खदानों का प्रबन्ध उन सोसाइटीज के द्वारा करे । इस प्रकार उन खदानों का भी नये तरीकों से हो सकेगा और सरकार को भी उनकी सहायता देने में कोइ डर नहीं होगा कि रुपया मारा जायेगा । तो इस पर विचार किया जाय यह मेरा निवेदन है ।

अन्त में मैं तेल के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मैं इस चक्कर में नहीं पड़ता कि

[श्री यु० सि० चौधरी]

कितना तेल प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है और कितना पब्लिक सेक्टर में है । लेकिन जब पिछले संकट के समय तेल की कठिनाई पड़ी थी उस समय इस मंत्रालय ने अच्छी व्यवस्था कर दी थी, चाहे वह तेल प्राइवट कम्पनियों का हो या पब्लिक कम्पनियों का, लेकिन वह काम इसी मंत्रालय की देखरेख में हुआ और अच्छा हुआ ।

लेकिन एक बात की ओर मैं इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान विशेष रुप से दिलाना चाहता हूं । इंडियन आइल कम्पनी के तेल के बारे में, जिसका सीधा संबंध इस मंत्रालय से है, लोगों में यह भ्रम फैला हुआ है कि उसका तेल बाहर की जो तेल कम्पनियां हैं उनके तेल से खराब है । लोगों की इस धारणा का कारण यह हो सकता है कि ये कम्पनियां काफी पहले से काम कर रही हैं और वे काफी पब्लिसिटी करती रहती है । पैट्रोल को इस्तेमाल करने वाले ड्राइवरों आदि के मन में यही बात बैठी हुई है कि बाहर की कम्पनियों का तेल ज्यादा अच्छा है । अगर आप किसी टैक्सी में बैठे और ड्राइवर से तेल के बारे में कहें कि कि वह इंडियन आइल कम्पनी का तेल क्यों नहीं इस्तेमाल करता तो वह कहेगा कि उसका तेल अच्छा नहीं होता । तो लोगों के दिमाग में जो यह बात बैठी हुई है इसको दूर करने के लिये आपको विशेष पब्लिसिटी करनी चाहिये और लोगों को बताया जाना चाहिये कि इंडियन आयल कम्पनी का तेल न केवल इस देश की कम्पनी द्वारा निकाला जाता है, अपने देश में ही निकाला जाता है, बल्कि वह बाहर की कम्पनियों के पेट्रोल से किसी प्रकार घटिया नहीं है बल्कि वैसा ही है । मेरा सुझाव है कि लोगों की यह गलत धारणा आपको अवश्य दूर करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं । श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया ने कहा कि राजस्थान में खेतरी में कुछ तांबे की खदान हैं । उसके पास ही पंजाब के नारनौल के इलाके में, जो कि पंजाब और राजस्थान के बारडर पर है, लोहा और रद्दी किस्म का कोयला मिलत है । उसके बारे में कई बार यहां पालियामेंट में प्रश्न उठाया गया और कुछ लिखित प्रश्न भी पूछे गये और अलग तौर से कुछ पत्र भी लिखे गये परन्तु मुझे ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि यह मंत्रालय बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी बातों में और लम्बी चौड़ी स्कीमें जो कि उसके सामने हैं उन बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमों में ही लगा रहता है । उनके सामने नूनमती रिफाइनरीज सरीखी बड़ी बड़ी योजनाय ही रहती हैं और बड़े बड़े प्रोग्राम्स सामने रहने के कारण शायद उनका ध्यान छोटी छोटी बातों और जो छोट छोटे प्रोग्राम्स हैं उनकी तरफ नहीं जा पाता है । उधर ध्यान देने का उन्हें अवसर ही नहीं मिलता है । उदाहरण के लिये मैं बतलाऊं कि नारनौल की खदान जहां से कि कोयला व लोहा निकलता है और खतड़ी माइंस जहा से कि तांबा निकलता है उनके लिये कोई नया वैज्ञानिक तरीका व कोई ऐसा कार्य नहीं किया गया जिसके कि आधार पर यह कहा जा सके कि इस मंत्रालय द्वारा इन छोटी छोटी स्कीमों की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और उनके लिये कोई एक ऐसा नया वैज्ञानिक तरीका अपनाया जा रहा है जिससे कि वहां का उत्पादन ज्यादा हो सके । वहां नये तरीके से और मौर्डन वैज्ञानिक तरीकों से उत्पादन कार्य किया जा सके ।

अभी पिछले दिनों में यह बात सुनने को मिली है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करुंगा कि वह इस बारे में केवल एक ही पंक्ति में इस बात का जवाब दें कि वाकई महेन्द्रगढ़ के अन्दर एक लोहे का कारखाना खुलने जा रहा है । जो सुनने में आ रहा है अगर उसमें सच्चाई है हालांकि हमें इसेका भरोसा नहीं है क्योंकि यह हमारा पिछला अनुभव रहा है कि यह मंत्रालय केवल बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं के लिए ही सोचता है और उनके लिये कदम

भी उठाता है । लेकिन अगर यह बात सच हो तब तो मैं कहूंगा कि इन पिछले सालों में इस मंत्रालय के ऊपर नारनौल के संबंध में आरोप लगाये हैं वह सब निरर्थक साबित हो जाते हैं और मैं उनको पूरे हृदय से बधाई दूंगा अगर वह घोषणा कर दे कि महेन्द्रगढ़ के अन्दर लोहे का कारखाना खोल रहे हैं ।

यह खेद का विषय है कि अभी तक इस मंत्रालय द्वारा छोटी छोटी चीजों व खदानों की ओर ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है । उनका सारा ध्यान, सारी इनर्जी और सारी ताकत सेंट परसेंट बड़े बड़े प्रोग्राम्स की तरफ जाता रहा है । मेरा इस मंत्रालय से अनुरोध होगा कि अपनी इस नीति में परिवर्तन करे और उन छोटे प्रोग्राम्स की ओर भी ध्यान दे और अगर ज्यादा न दे सके तो कम से कम ५–१० प्रतिशत तो अवश्य दे । अगर बड़ी बड़ी माइंस और योजनाओं के लिये १००, १०० एक्सपर्टस भेजे जाते हैं, बड़े लम्बे चौड़े वैज्ञानिक उनके लिये मंत्रालय द्वारा भेजे जाते हैं तो कम से कम अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो एक, दो वैज्ञानिक और एक्सपर्ट जूनियर कैडर के ही सही वहां भेजे जाये जिनके कि रिसर्च के आधार पर कोई गवेषणा हो और वे साल छै महीने के अन्दर रिसर्च करके अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजे ताकि वहां पर आधुनिकतम वैज्ञानिक आधार पर उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके ।

जहां तक कोयले के ट्रांसपोर्ट का समस है वह अभी भी गम्भीर है और कोयले के ट्रांसपोर्ट का उचित बन्दोबस्त किया जाय । उसके अभाव में लोग बड़े दुखी व परेशान हैं । कोयले के बारे में जिस प्रकार की आलोचना पहले लोगों ने की थी वह आज भी उसी रूप में विद्यमान है । इसलिये मंत्रालय और सरकार को कोयले की ट्रांसपोट की समस्या को हल करने के लिये जरा गहराई के साथ विचार करके इसे हल करना चाहिये । जब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी तब तक कोयले के बारे में मंत्रालय को कोई धन्यवाद नहीं दिया जा सकता है ।

Shri J. R. Mehta (Pali): Without belittling the very good work done by this Ministry, to which so much well-merited tribute has already been paid by some of my hon. friends, I hope I would be excused if I start with a grievance.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): If it is real.

Shri J. R. Mehta: That is that the work of exploration for oil in Jaisalmer has not made any headway so far. Year after year Members not only from Rajasthan but from other parts of India have stressed the need for undertaking the work of oil exploration in that part of the country. Last year some hopes were raised; we were told that negotiations were going on with some foreign company and that we should expect some results very soon. But nothing has materialised so far. I ask why cannot the Government take up the drilling work in Jaisalmer on its own, as it has been doing in all other parts of the country? I know the climatic and living conditions there are not very congenial. But with due deference may I remind the hon. Minister that he—as he is aware and as hon. Members know—is one of the founder-leaders of the ginger group in the Congress Parliamentary Party, and should, I think, be able to ginger up his department to persuade them to take up in right earnest drilling for oil in Jaisalmer?

We have very fine specimens of humanity in that part of the land. It is by force of circumstances that they have to take to dacoity and kidnapping, and they have gained some proficiency in that art. I sometimes wish that they could kidnap the hon. Minister, Shri K. D. Malaviya, and keep him under restraint in the sand dunes of Jaisalmer.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Let him be the kidnapper; I am prepared.

Shri J. R. Mehta: I will ensure his safe custody and all his comforts, until we can extract some oil out of him.

An Hon. Member: Out of him?

Shri J. R. Mehta: I am only economising words. I mean until we can force him to extract oil out of Jaisalmer.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Ginger does not produce oil.

Shri J. R. Mehta: I do not claim any great experience of mining. My interest in mining is very recent and has grown up as a matter of accident, in the same way probably as the hon. Minister Malaviya happens to be a Minister of Mines and Oil by accident.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: No, no; he has full knowledge of it.

Shri J. R. Mehta: But there is one difference; whatever experience I have got is at my own cost whereas the experience he has obtained is at the cost of Government. I stress this point to say that whatever little observations I may have to make on the basis of my little experience may kindly be given some attention to by the hon. Minister.

There are two portfolios in the Central Cabinet where I think we should do well if we can manage to have lucky Ministers. One is the Food and Agriculture Ministry and the other the Ministry of Mines, Fuel and Oil. Whatever we might boast of our attempt to harness the forces of nature, we must admit that in the final analysis, we depend on the mercy of the skies for success in agriculture, and so far as success in mining is concerned, we depend on what mother earth may be keeping stored for us in its bosom and may be prepared to give it over to us. But in one particular respect, this Ministry is more fortunate than the Food and Agriculture Ministry, in that it works mostly underground. Shri Malaviya can dump any amount of money underground without our having an opportunity to question him on that score. We only know of his achievements when they come to the surface. This is not to say that there are no achievements. As I have already said, I am for giving full credit for whatever good work this Ministry has done. But credit is mostly due in so far as he is able to impart ginger to the operations and workers under him.

The first observation I have to make about the working of mines and mineral department is that we are more regulation-mined than development-minded—I am referring to the rules and regulations we have recently promulgated under the Mineral Concession Rules for the working of mines. They are so complicated and complex that they are sure to impede the progress of mining in the country as a whole. It is a general malady from which we are suffering that our law-makers take up the most complex rules or laws they can get hold of on the surface of the earth and adapt them to conditions in India without knowing how far we are advanced and how far they can suit local conditions. I had occasion to attend a meeting of the Rajasthan Advisory Board recently and there the complaint was voiced very seriously that these regulations will bear very heavily upon the progress of mining in Rajasthan. I would earnestly request the Minister to kindly take note of the suggestions that might have already been received in the Ministry in this regard, and appoint a committee to examine those suggestions and to try his best to make these rules as simple as possible consistently with the objectives to be attained.

14 hrs.

I think it is time that something was done to revise the freight structure regarding minerals. The freight structure was more or less framed during the British regime when they were not very anxious to develop our mining seriously and to establish industries based on mining, but things have changed now, and it is time that we revised the freight structure in order to see that the minerals can move con-

veniently and profitably to the places where mining industries are being established.

It is also necessary to see how far we can reduce the freight structure or give some freight subsidy in order to promote the export of our minerals. At this juncture when we are so anxious to promote exports, I think this is a suggestion which should receive the earnest attention of the Minister.

India has huge mineral resources, and there is no doubt that in recent years we have discovered and developed the mining of several minerals which were not mined before, but still we remain deficient in several directions. In regard to those minerals in which we are not self-sufficient or which have not yet been made available in this country, some simple rules should be framed. The certificate of approval should be dispensed with, even the prospecting licence should be dispensed with, and people should be allowed to go in for these minerals on a simple registration on a small fee. Nothing will be lost by this, and I am sure that it will lead to the discovery of so many minerals which we are not getting in sufficient quantities at the moment. I am told that this device was tried in some other countries and it met with tremendous success.

Lastly, I have to say a word about the mineral known as asbestos. I am told it is of two varieties—chreysotile and termolite or amphibole. We are at present importing Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 crores of asbestos from outside, and that is because the industries using it like the asbestos cement companies are adamant that they will use only the chreysotile and not the local variety of termolite or amphibole. I understand that experiments have been made at Dhanbad and Jamshedpur which have revealed that the indigenous asbestos can be used in manufacture by these industries. If this is correct, I seriously ask the Minister to consider why he should not put his foot down and stop import of chreysotile variety on which we are spending Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 crores. I suggest to him seriously that he and the other Ministries concerned, may be International Trade or Finance Ministry, might find it worth while to call a conference of those experts who have devised these formulae, the industrialists importing asbestos at present and also the miners producing the indigenous materials, to see how far, consistently with technical advice, the imports can be cut down so that a way may be opened for the use of this local asbestos.

I wish the best of luck to this Ministry which, as I have said, depends on luck more or less.

Shri Maheswar Na'k (Mayurbhanj): The importance of this Ministry's role in the economic life of our country cannot be over-emphasized. Our minerals are the basic ingredients to the development of our heavy industries. Our coal and oil contribute to the power supply, transport and all the other activities that go to the development of our industries. I congratulate the Minister on leaving an indelible impress on the activities of this Ministry.

It is said the coal industry is not in a position to achieve the target set by the Third Plan, which is about 98 million tons. Judging from the performance in 1962-63 up to January, we find that there is an increase in coal production of 7.1 million tons over the figure of April, 1962, and the target for 1962-63 is being increased by 2 million tons. If this tempo is maintained, I believe it will not be very hard for the Ministry not only to achieve the target but to go beyond it.

It is fortunate that the Railway Ministry, in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines and Fuel, has arrived at certain plans under which the transport of coal from the pitheads has gone up to the better satisfaction of the consumers, industrial as well as private. The daily supply of wagons has improved from about 4,000 to

[Shri Maheswar Naik]

about 6,000. But the Railway Ministry some time back stated that coal loading on Sundays and other holidays did not come up to expectations. The Minister in charge of Mines and fuel must see as to wherein lies the lacuna. The Ministry had arranged the movement of coal by block rakes. Consumers who consume more than 1,500 tons would be provided block rakes movement by train. I am told that it will not go beyond 75 per cent of coal prodced. Now, what is going to happen to the rest which is to be moved for consumers who do not consume such large quantities? I hope this Ministry will evolve some plans in collaboration with the Railway Ministry so that this aspect may be properly gone into.

The coal dumping scheme also requires a little reorientation. I feel that the dumps would be at certain convenient rail heads or capital cities of the States. They should arrange for the proper movement of coal from these dumps to the remotest corners where the consumers need it. Otherwise, prices are likely to go up. There should be proper arrangement so that prices may not go beyond the capacity of the consumers.

There is another arrangement—transport of coal by river transport and sea. That is added on to the cost of coal when it is made available at the ultimate consuming centres. Is not some subsidy given to the transport companies? They will have to go into this and see how far this arrangement raises the ultimate price of coal. Lately, there has been a report that this Ministry in consultation with the Planning and Finance Ministries has suggested certain small increase in the price of coal. It is not only an additional burden on the individual consumers; it is likely that it might add to the cost structure of our industries which use coal as the main fuel.

The development of coal mining is another aspect in which the Ministry has made a great progress. They want to introduce some aerial ropeway system for which some apprentices are being trained now. I wish that this method be expedited so that the transport of coal might be speeded up. The NCDC was criticised. I know there has been some shortfall as my friend Shri Azad said; the targets are likely to fall short by about 11 million tons. With so much mechanised equipment at its disposal I do not know why the NCDC should come to have such a short-fall. The reasons are stated to be the short supply of wagons and restrictions on lower grade coal production. The railway wagon supply has been very favourable in respect of Bengal-Bihar coal fields and other outlying fields. Why should there be short supply of wagons in this area? There must be some co-ordination between the Railway Ministry and this Ministry so that the vital sector of our national coal production is geared up to improved production methods and techniques.

This brings me to the aspect of foreign collaboration. A friend who initiated the debate said that we were probably letting ourselves into the hands of foreign capitalists just because we agreed to take collaboration as well as capital investment from them. We are short in techniques and in capital. We will have to depend on foreign collaboration from both the western bloc and the communist bloc. We are grateful to them; they are coming forward with enough technical personnel as well as money which we so greatly need. It is not in particular blocs that we are interested. What we are interested in is this: we must develop our resources with help from whichever areas it is available.

Sir, I cannot possibly conclude without saying a word about the development of minerals. Iron ore happens to be a major mineral to earn foreign exchange and to develop our basic

industries. As yet we have not been able to make a complete survey of our resources available in the country. I happen to come from a part of the country where iron ore is abundantly available. But no complete and systematic survey has been made to my knowledge. A survey was made in the early part of this century, by virtue of which alone the Tatas came into being. It is stated that in Mayurbanj district, there is not only iron ore but there are several other mineral resources. A complete systematic survey will be able to bring to light many such minerals which will be able to help not only in earning foreign exchange but also in the establishment of industries.

I would say one thing in this respect. The Indian Bureau of Mines, I am told, has been developing beneficiation processes by which the low grade iron ore that is below 60 per cent ferrous content might be profitably utilised by sending them outside and also utilised here. I would very much like the Minister to go into this matter, and see that we establish our low shaft furnace in collaboration either with the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries or with any other body, so that the low grade iron below 60 per cent ferrous content might be utilised. We are running very short in respect of the supply of pig iron. This will help in not only some foreign exchange but also the small industries which are badly in need of pig iron for their plants.

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to join my hon. friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad in endangering the high standard of this House. I do not believe.....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You are lowering the prestige of the House. I was asking you not to lower it.

Shri Hem Barua: I do not believe that this scowling and howling, an art in which he seems to excel, are good substitutes for logic and facts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please come to the subject. These mutual compliments may be left there.

Shri Hem Barua: I am coming to the subject. What I find from the report is this. This Ministry is suffering from a paralysis due to the proliferation of efforts, particularly in the oil sector. Their effort is being proliferated into different limbs, into different institutions, namely, the Oil India Ltd. the Indian Oil Company, the Indian Refineries and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, each functioning independently in an empire of its own without any effective control or supervision by the Ministry as such. I always feel that oil marks our destiny and we cannot afford to play with our destiny in a haphazard, slipshod and desultory manner which is reflected in the working of the Ministry itself. Therefore, I would suggest that there should be an integration into a single pattern, as that of the ENI of Italy or the Burmah-Shell, as the Estimates Committee has suggested.

What about the ENI of Italy? By efficient managerial work at the top level it has brought down the price of oil not only for the benefit of the man-in-the-street but it has also set up a standard of efficiency and economy. Therefore, I would say that the slogan at this moment, the slogan meant for implementation, should be: coordinate exploration, production, distribution, all into a single pattern.

What is the oil demand apart from the demand necessitated by the emergency? The Planning Commission and the Oil Advisory Committee have computed our oil demand at 14 million tons, and that was before the Chinese aggression took place. After that, in the context of the emergency the estimate was revised and it was placed at 17 million tons, though the non-official experts say that the oil demand in this country by the end of 1971 would be 30 million tons. I do not take into account the 30 million tons as estimated by the non-official

[Shri Hem Barua]

experts as the basis for my conclusion, but I would take only 17 million tons as estimated by our Planning Commission as the basis of my findings.

Our refineries, both in the public and the private sectors, are expected to produce about 9 million tons. If we take 17 million tons, would we be able to bridge the gulf between these two—the estimated production and the estimated demand? Therefore, I should say that there should be a reappraisal of the functioning of our omnibus apparatus for oil, and as far as possible there should be a consolidated and comprehensive pattern with economy and efficiency as the goal.

About the Indian Oil Company, I have to just say one thing. Apart from the fact that the Indian Oil Company has incurred a loss to the tune of Rs. 17 lakhs on an investment capital of Rs. 3 crores, apart from the fact that the cost of operation of the Indian Oil Company is much higher than what the Damle Committee was ready to offer to the foreign oil companies in this country, apart from the fact that the Indian Oil Company has entered into a shady deal with a Bombay firm, this Indian Oil Company has failed to achieve the target; so far as the supply to State Governments is concerned, so far as the imports are concerned, so far as the construction of the installations is concerned, it has failed lamentably in some cases to the tune of 45 per cent.

This Indian Oil Company's shady deal with a Bombay firm, a private company, naturally enough reminds me of another shady deal with a Calcutta firm known as Messrs Serajuddin & Co.

An Hon. Member: Which is the Bombay firm?

Shri Hem Barua: The Bombay firm is Hindustan Organisers (Private) Ltd. It is in the report of the Estimates Committee. The revised industrial policy resolution that was adopted on 1st April, 1956 clearly stipulates that no licence in chrome, manganese or iron ore should be allowed to any party in the private sector. This has become the established policy not only of the Union Government but it has become the established policy of the State Governments also. I would say that this is a most welcome oil policy, since 1956. I would compliment Shri Malaviya, the Government, for having adhered to this policy with meticulous care. Since 1956, the Government have never offered any licence to any private party in chrome, except to Messrs Serajuddin & Co. in 1959. My information is this: the State Government concerned had opposed this, but overriding the opposition of the State Government concerned, this licence was offered to Messrs Serajuddin & Co., under the behest of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel.

Subsequent to this, what happened? Subsequent to this, in violation of this revised industrial policy resolution, two more licences in manganese ore were offered to Messrs Serajuddin & Co. My information is this: this licence to Messrs Serajuddin & Co. has been challenged—the licence for chrome—in the Cuttack High Court, and it pains me to say that the Government have refused to produce the related papers and files under the cover of the provisions of the Official Secrets Act. From 1948 onwards, this Messrs. Serajuddin & Co. has not paid the royalty in full, in chrome, iron ore and manganese. When the State Government concerned wanted to take action against that company towards the realisation of the arrears in royalty, my information is this: it is the Central Government that stepped in and intervened and asked the State Government to extend the time for the collection of the royalty.

As late as the 25th of February Mr. Malaviya forwarded—the word "forwarded" within inverted commas—an application from Messrs Serajuddin and Company to the Commerce and Industry Ministry for a Rs. 2-crore licence to be given to them to import

machinery for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on a private barter deal from Czechoslovakia against the manganese ore of Messrs. Serajuddin and Company. My information is this, that only certain varieties of manganese ore are allowed to be exported on a barter deal; and the variety of Messrs. Serajuddin and Company does not come within any of these categories. At the same time, this is also a fact that Government allows export of manganese ore—certain varieties of course—against steel. But here Government have pleaded that the licence should be given to Messrs. Serajuddin and Company against machinery. At the same time was it found out whether Messrs. Serajuddin and Company have any experience whatsoever of dealing with machinery, Sir? It does not have anything. It pains me to say this, for I would like Mr. Malaviya to emerge out of all this atmosphere that is being created in this country about him—and somebody has said just now that he is the most controversial man today; I do not know whether he is the most controversial man or not—but I would like him to emerge out of all this shadow that is looming all round about him. (*Interruption*). Nobody will be happier if we find him . . . . "

Shri Ansar Harvani: You are running after a shadow.

Shri Hem Barua: I am not. I am just citing facts and nothing else, only facts. (*Interruption*). I think these are facts. Mr. Malaviya has himself admitted that he has taken Rs. 10,000 from Messrs. Serajuddin and Company . . .

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Not he.

Shri Hem Barua: I will come to that. The sentence I have not completed.

. . .for a candidate of his party to fight elections in 1957 from Basti. Now, we must remember that Basti is also Mr. Malaviya's parliamentary constituency.

Whatever that might be, Sir, this is also a fact that this candidate has furnished Messrs. Serajuddin and Company with a signed receipt. My information is this, that this candidate from Basti did not visit Mr. Serajuddin—and if I am wrong I shall like to be corrected—it was Mr. Malaviya's Private Secretary, Mr. Nair, who is now at Dehra Dun with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission who visited Mr. Serajuddin and got this Rs. 10,000 for the Basti candidate.

I would say, Sir, if we want to be very clear about this, if we want to be very honest—I do not suffer from any prejudice against anybody nor do I suffer from any blind loyalty to any individual, for I know that too much loyalty, as Spencer, the great philosopher has said, produces powder monkeys and I do not want to be a powder monkey; whatever it might be —I would suggest that this signed receipt of which Mr. Malaviya speaks should be chemically examined to establish the authenticity of the time.

This man, Mr. Serajuddin, is a very clever man. I would say that he might put some of us in a basket, carry us to Connaught Place and sell us at black market rates in the open market; such clever. There are in his accounts, now in the custody of the Calcutta Police, certain other contributions made by this man to certain other Indian dignitaries, including one Mr. Mitra, a Deputy Chief Minister of a particular State. But, how has he entered it, Sir? In the records you will find the name of Mitra as Atrim—ATRIM. And who is Atrim, Sir? If you slightly juxtapose the letters . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyway, Atrim is not Mitra.

Shri Hem Barua: I will come to that, Sir. If you slightly juxtapose the letters in the word Mitra in a different order, you will get Atrim. This is the man. How clever! How nice, and all that!

Shri D. C. Sharma: How can Atrim become Mitra?

Shri Hem Barua: You have to put in some of your imagination and your intelligence, and my friend Mr. Sharma has a lot of them.

I have full sympathy for Mr. Malaviya's socialist and progressive ideas. At times I feel an urge in me to become one of his camp followers—not in everything, of course.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: God forbid.

Shri Hem Barua: I know you will be unhappy. (*Interruption*). I would say on the basis of that, that Mr. Malaviya is an unhappy man. Wherever he puts his fingers, things start burning. And I am afraid if he puts his fingers on your pulse, Sir, you might be soon in flames. He put his fingers on . . .

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Allow him to do it on you!

Shri Hem Barua: I will not allow him to do it in my case. He put his fingers on the sugarcane co-operative in U.P. What has happened to it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Burnt.

Shri Hem Barua: He has put his fingers on Messrs. Serajuddin and Company. And what has happened to it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Burnt.

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Serajuddin is in police custody, Sir. That is what is happening.

An Hon. Member: You be careful.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Now it is your turn.

Shri Hem Barua: I will run away before he puts his fingers on me. I will be a clever man.

Whatever it might be, I have already said that I do not have any prejudice against Mr. Malaviya. But the shadows are there, the looming shadows, and I only want him to come out successful with shining colours and all that.

Therefore, under these circumstances, because Mr. Malaviya is an honest man, and his honesty will be proved I suppose, I would say in the interests of certain values in life Mr. Malaviya should offer to resign in order to restore moral health to some extent to the administration, which it is badly lacking today, and then emerge out with shining colours and, if necessary, join the Government again. And if he fails to do that, I would request the Prime Minister to relieve him of his ministerial responsibilities (*Interruption*) to tone up the administrative standards in this country. I do not have any prejudice, I tell you. But at the same time I feel that certain values are being involved. I do not want to quote from Mr. Asquith . . .

Shri K. D. Malaviya: May I ask a very humble question of my friend Mr. Barua? He has made certain statements here. He is a very responsible Member of the Praja Socialist Party. I make an offer to him. Supposing I can prove that most of the statements that this gentleman of the PSP Party has made here is totally unjustified, wrong and malacious also, will he resign from the PSP Party? (*Interruption*)

Shri Hem Barua: I say, if Mr. Malaviya can justify all the transactions in the name of his socialism, in the name of his progressive ideas, and if Mr. Malaviya can justify the Rs. 10,000 taken for the Basti candidate . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: . . .if he can justify all these things . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. (*Interruptions*). Please hear me. It is not a question of justification. He has challenged you that if he proves that they are wrong, are you prepared to resign?

Shri Hem Barua: I say, here are these allegations I have made.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Please, let him not revise it. He has already made certain allegations with regard

to chrome mines, with regard to mining.

Shri Hem Barua: I will say this much that if in an open enquiry (*Interruptions*) held by an impartial commission if all the papers are placed before them and if Shri Malaviya emerges out of that open enquiry with shining colours—a judicial enquiry—I say, Sir, I will resign my membership of the party. I do not bother, I say (*Interruption*).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He should prove the facts.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: This is a malicious statement. I shall reply to his points and if my reply is proved to be wrong, I am prepared to resign.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I do not see why other hon. Members should get excited.

Shri Hem Barua: When the challenge is thrown Sir, I tell you that Rs. 10,000 is sufficient reason for him to resign (*Interruption*). I say, Sir, that the case is one of gross impropriety, a Minister exerting his influence to get money for his party. I ask you, Sir, if you had asked—you are held in high prestige in this country—Messrs. Serajuddin and Company for Rs. 10,000, would he have given you a single naya paisa? He would not have given you, Sir, because you do not have the power to grant him licences (*Interruption*). Let him go before an open enquiry, and if it can be proved that I am wrong, I will resign my membership of Parliament, I repeat, I repeat, I repeat.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is Indian money. It is not the foreign money with which the PSP party fights the election (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: I say, Sir, that the administration has gone rotten to its depths, and the Prime Minister Shri Nehru, takes pains for developing this country. Here is Shri Malaviya who boasts of progressive ideas and socialistic ideas. How does he take Rs. 10,000 from a private firm, a corrupt firm in the private sector—Messrs Serajuddin and Company? How does he justify that? How does it fit into his mental picture of socialism? How does it fit into his mental picture of progressive ideas? Here is a corrupt Minister, I say, and Rs. 10,000 is sufficient to prove that he is a corrupt Minister. He should resign, I demand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No amount of repetition will give any additional strength. Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, I rise to a point of order. I want to know how far the proceedings can be recorded after you call a Member to order and he keeps on speaking. Can those proceedings be recorded or they cannot be recorded? Kindly give me your ruling on this point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for the chance you have given me to speak on these Demands. Much controversy and heat has been generated and Shri Hem Barua has been waxing eloquent over the conduct of the Minister and the way in which he has been administering this Ministry. Sir, we are governed by certain regulations when we speak in this House. I would like Shri Hem Barua to make a statement outside this House and prove it. There is no use of this witch-hunting, hunting after individual cases and trying to make scapegoats of people who are in charge of the administration. Unfortunately, a tendency has come over in this country, that whenever we do not like the policies or programmes of people in responsible position, we try to attack them personally and wreak our vengeance on the party which is governing this country. Our Prime Minister, speaking the other day in the All India Congress Committee, has rightly pointed out that the other political parties in this country who do not have anything to say against the policies and programmes of the party in power have resorted to this sort of

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witch-hunting, and some of these papers which have been run by the big business and vested interests in this country are towing the line of this sort of witch-hunting. They have been supporting this policy. It is most unfortunate that people with high standing in political life should resort to such sort of irresponsible talk without going into full details of the matter, without investigating the real facts about the matter. I only feel sorry that Shri Hem Barua, with all his intelligence and ability as a parliamentarian here, should indulge in such sort of irresponsible talk. It does not bring credit to his Praja Socialist Party nor to Him.

Coming to the Demands of this Ministry, Sir, I congratulate this Ministry for having done a commendable job. It has been started from scratch after the advent of independence, and this Ministry has now grown as a big Ministry covering all aspects of our mineral wealth in this country. Sir, mother earth has not only bestowed her bounty on lakhs and lakhs of people here by feeding them, but in her bowels she has treasured vast mineral resources. India is one of the few countries in this world which have got many mineral resources and mineral wealth. It has been enjoined upon this Ministry this tremendous task of exploring and the exploiting of the mineral wealth of this country and make this country prosperous. This Ministry is also important in the context that it is one of the biggest foreign exchange earners so far as our Government is concerned. Many developmental activities that have been undertaken by this Ministry go to show that a big and excellent attempt is being made to keep our country on the oil and mineral map of the world. I wish all success to Shri Malaviyaji and his band of administrators and officials who have been working very strenuously to achieve this goal of making this country wealthy and prosperous so far as mineral production is concerned.

From the figures that have been given by the Ministry in regard to coal production, I find that they have stated that the target of coal production by the end of the Third Plan is 98·55 million tons and the target fixed for 1962-63 is 62·8 million tons. The achievement made in 1962-63 is 64 million tons. That means we are ahead of the target by 2 million tons. It is a good achievement, I can say.

But, in this connection, I would like to mention one thing about the Singareni collieries which is in our State. The Singareni collieries is one of the important public sector undertakings in this country. It occupies a very important and strategic place so far as South India is concerned. It has to cater to the needs of the whole of South India. The target of production of coal in this collieries is put at 3·2 million tons of which 2·80 million tons have already been achieved. In this connection, I would request the hon. Minister to settle the dispute—not a dispute actually, but a difference of approach—that is going on between the State Government and this Government. Sir, the Singareni collieries has to be improved. It has to be improved quickly and expeditiously, and more investment has to be put in that, so as to cater to the needs of the southern region. The southern region cannot afford to have coal transported from other parts of the country when there is coal in abundance in the same region, in the Singareni collieries. I am told that this Government intends to spend nearly Rs. 20 crores on the development of the Singareni collieries, and there is a sort of a hitch regarding the management of these collieries.

Time and again for all these years there has been going on this unnecessary controversy as to who should take charge of the Singareni Collieries and whether it should be under the State Government or under the Central Government. I would only like to impress upon the hon. Minister that

because of the attitude of this Ministry for all these years they were not able to come to a settlement with the State Government, the result being that that concern cannot go in for financial assistance from some other banking institution since it happens to be a public undertaking, nor is the Central Government coming to its assistance by giving it a loan. You have to make up your mind and talk to the State Government. If, for any reason, the State Government is not willing to hand over the Singareni Collieries which they are now working, the Central Government can as well take other coal mines in that area and develop this industry. A *via media* should be found out and you should see that these vast coal deposits in this area are explored and exploited for the betterment of this country. By this arrangement we will be able to cater to the needs of the Southern Zone.

The second point is about the Mineral Concession Rules that have been promulgated by this Ministry. I know because I happen to come from a constituency where there are many more mineral d posits, like, iron ore, limestone, bauxite, asbestos etc., how these small enterprising people who are anxious to start these industries and explore these things are put to so many difficulties by the cumbersome and slow process of granting of mineral concessions. I would point out only one aspect of it and would like to impress upon the Ministry how these people are put to unnecessary difficulties. I could see that it will take three to four years for an applicant to get a small licence either from the State Government or from the Central Government. In their report they have stated that nearly 885 applications have been renewed, but it is not enough. I would say that these rules should be liberalised and this condition of production of income-tax clearance certificate at the time of application and after the sanctioning of the licence should not be imposed; only at the time of sanctioning of the licence they should be asked to produce it. It will facilitate many of these people getting the licence quickly.

I have no time to speak about the other things but I would congratulate this Ministry and wish the hon. Minister all success. He should make every attempt and should go ahead with his vast programme of mineral development of this country so that India could prosper that way, earn foreign exchange and also be self-sufficient in oil and other minerals.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today's debate has been marked by challenges and counter-challenges and I have been asking myself whether we are discussing the Ministry of Mines and Fuel or Shri K. D. Malaviya. I think, we should not try to lower the dignity of this House by talking about personalities in an irresponsible manner. We should try to see that nobody's reputation is tarnished, nobody is besmirched with mud and nobody's reputation is called into question on account of certain agitations which have been made outside this House and which have still to stand scrutiny of a legal trial, a judicious probe and all kinds of investigations at all kinds of levels. Shri Barua said that he was prepared to resign . . .(Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: If he faces an open, judicial . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Why judicial? Why do you not substantiate the facts?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Malaviya said that he was prepared to resign . . .(*Interruption*). If Shri Hem Barua resigns, I think, it would be unfortunate because he is an able parliamentarian, but if Shri K. D. Malaviya resigns, I think, it would be disastrous not only for this Parliament and for the Ministry of Mines and Fuel but also for the whole of this country. I would, therefore, say that we have to escape from two evils, one

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a very very minor evil which is the resignation of my hon. friend and one a very very b'g disaster which is the resignation of Shri K. D. Malaviya. If I w.re asked to choose, I would not try to go in for the disaster but I would be able to put up with the evil . . . (*Interruption*).

I want to say one thing to the hon. Minister of M'nes and Fuel and it is this. The Indian Bureau of Mines has been doing satisfactory work. I do not want to give it a very big chit but I want that more of life should be pumped into this Bureau, its activities should be stepped up, its potential for work should be increased because while we want iron and steel in this country, while we want coal in this country, while we want oil in this country we also want some of those neglected minerals in this country without which some of these high-sounding minerals lose their potentiality.

The mineral map of India is, to say the least, very promising. I find iron ore, limestone, magnesite, pyrite, haematite, gold, copper—I find all these things in the mineral map of India. But I feel that the pace at which the exploration of these substances is going on, it will take us very very long before we are able to discover them properly and make use of them for our industrial purposes and exploit them for the good of our country. I would say that more money should be given to the Indian Bureau of Mines, more personnel should be employed and more activity should be assigned to it. It should be sent to every part of India, to every State of India and it should try to make India self-sufficient so far as these small things are concerned and so far as the prospecting of these things is concerned. I am sure, our Minister will do something about it so that we do not have to go to other countries for these things.

Take the case of gold. I think, we need gold and though I do not agree with some of the hon. Members who say that the lure of gold should disappear from this country, I feel that there is a lot of gold to be found in some of the mines and States of India. But unfortunately we have not made any effort on a commercial scale to discover it. So, it is upto the hon. Minister to find out all these things so that our country becomes self-sufficient in these matters.

Shri Malaviya has been described as a very controversial figure.

15 hrs.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Controversial?

Shri D. C. Sharma: You do not und rstand the meaning of the word 'controversial'.

Shri K. C. Sharma: It is very difficult to understand that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting that Mr. Malaviya has been described to be a very controversial figure and I am happy that he is a controversial figure. In politics we do not want goody-goody persons. Politics is not the game of amiability. Politics is the game of formulating policies and of getting those policies implemented.

Now, I want to say, for what policies has Mr. K. D. Malaviya stood all this time? In the first place, I say, I am a father and a father sees the child grow to adulthood and he feels very happy. If one reads the story of oil in India, one would find that we began in 1825 and what did we do till 1954 or 1956? A period of 130 years of India's life went for nothing, and it was only when this Ministry—which used to be at one time a satellite of the Ministry of Education, a satellite of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries—and it is only when this Ministry came into its own, when Mr. Malaviya developed certain strength, that India came to be talked about all over the world, not only in

the oil-producing countries, but also in the oil-consuming countries of the world; and as a person he had brought luck to India by exploring these things and by processing them and by putting up refineries and all those things, pipelines, etc.

I ask anyone in this House, anyone, an impartial person in this House, if that is not an achievement which any one cannot be proud of. Within the last four or five years, I have seen the refineries going up, I have seen the prospecting proceeding with great skill and I have seen almost every province of India giving its contribution for that purpose. There is Assam; there is Gujarat and there is Bangalore, almost every province, and we are now having a well dug at every place. Of course, I know Mr. Malaviya has not been very just to my province. I know that. He has not treated the province of Punjab with as much indulgence as it should have been done. Jawalamukhi has been a failure; Hoshiarpur has not been able to give anything and we have been going here and there. But I am not here talking as a Punjabi. I am talking here as an Indian. When we see the overall picture of this prospecting of oil and the building up of the refineries and all that, I feel happy and I feel proud that India has been put on the oil map of the world in such a short time.

It has been said that we have too many organisations dealing with oil. There is the Indian Oil Company and there is the Indian Refineries and all that and people want an integrated thing here. Democracy is integration in one respect and decentralisation in another respect. Democracy means integration of policy. Democracy does not mean integration or organisations. I think, democracy means that we should have one uniform national policy, and that we have. But democracy also means functional distribution, organic distribution and all kinds of proliferation to which my friend over there referred. I think Mr. Malaviya has done well in making the policy uniform and also in devising different organisations for implementing that policy. I think, in this democratic set-up in which we are living, nothing better than that could have been done. At the same time he has been a very impartial person in getting aid from all the countries from which aid was available. He has not been doctrinnaire or a dogmatic person in that respect. He has tried to get aid from those countries from which it was available.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, one more point and I will finish my speech. Much has been said about the National Coal Development Corporation. Why has it been said like that? It is because this Corporation invites competition from the privately-owned collieries in India. We always try to match its performance against the performance which is given to us by the collieries which are in the private sector or in the corporate sector. Now, I am very conscious of some of the limitations of this Corporation. I know it has not been able to fulfil its target. I know there are certain organisational defects in it. I know it has not been able to do as much as we expected it to do. But, I ask one question of the hon. Minister and of the hon. Members of this House, "How long has this Corporation been in existence?" After all, for an achievement of any objective, you require time. Time is a very big factor in fulfilling any target or in getting anything done. This National Coal Development Corporation of India is a thing of very recent origin and I am sure that it will give a better account of itself as time goes on.

I would say one thing that this Corporation should try to look to the welfare of workers as much as possible. I have found that this Corporation has not done as much for the workers as its funds permitted. I do not want to go into details. But I would say that the Minister should

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appoint a committee of the House which should try to assess the performance of this Corporation so far as the amenities for the workers are concerned, so far as the advantages given to the workers are concerned. I think it is necessary that for this he should appoint a committee of the House.

One minute more and I will finish.

Much has been said about the mining rules. I do not know what these mining rules are. My friend over there referred to these mining rules. I do not think any Member of this House has taken advantage of these mining rules. I do not think there is any relation of anybody here who has profited by those mining rules. Those mining rules are the property, or at the disposal of the persons who exploit coal or who deal in coal. And who are those persons? They are not Government servants. They are not the leaders of the nation. They are merchants, private persons, and if we find any irregularities in these mining rules, for that it is not we who are responsible but it is the private sector that is responsible. When I see the implementation of the mining rules, I say to myself, "Oh God, rid us of these traffickers in leases, rid us of these profiteers in mining leases who sell them, who sublet them, who farm them out to others. Oh God, rid us of them." And further I say, "Oh God, give strength to Mr. Malaviya, give strength to the Prime Minister and to the Members of this House so that they can bring into being the socialist pattern of society as early as possible." They can bring into being a socialistic pattern of society so far as it applies to our production matters, to our distribution matters and to our processing matters. If there is anything wrong with the mining leases, it is not the fault of the Minister. It is the fault of the private sector and that, I think, is the biggest argument in favour of the socialistic pattern of society. (*Bell rings*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Marandi.

Shri D. C. Sharma: One sentence more and I have finished.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; I have called the next speaker.

Shri D. C. Sharma: One sentence more. It has been said, India may be lucky to have so able a man in charge of oil. Who has said that? Not D. C. Sharma; not you, not anybody else. It is the Economist of London who has said that. The Economist of London is not a very great advocate of the socialistic pattern of society. If the Economist of London can say that, if the Manchester Guardian can say that India should feel happy that they have a Minister of the calibre of Mr. Malaviya to deal with oil, I do not see any reason why we should bring into play our small differences, our petty differences, our small intelligence to judge his work?

श्री मरंडी (राजमहल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप ने इस मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों के ऊपर बोलने का जो अवसर दिया है उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं बिहार के एक पिछड़े हुए संथाल परगना जिले से आता हूं। मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। मैं केवल अपने प्रदेश व जिले की जो समस्याएं हैं उन को सरकार और मंत्री महोदय के सामने पेश करूंगा।

हमारे दक्षिण बिहार में बहुत खानें हैं और उन में काम करने वाले अधिकतर आदिवासी लेबरर्स हैं। दुःख की बात है कि लेबर के साथ अच्छा बर्त्ताव नहीं किया जाता है और उस को स्कूल, दवादारू, मकान आदि की आवश्यक सहूलियतें नहीं मिलती हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वहां के लेबरर्स को सब आवश्यक सुविधाएं दी जायें। आज जहां हमारे फ़ौजी जवान देश की सुरक्षा के खातिर मोर्चों पर तैनात हैं और

चीन के संभावित आक्रमण का सफलता-पूर्वक सामना करने के लिए तैयारी कर रहे हैं वहां मजदूर भाई खानों में रात दिन काम कर के देश के विकास के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं। आज की घड़ी में देश की उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाना है क्योंकि ऐसा कर के ही हम देश को अधिक मजबत और समृद्ध बना सकते हैं और इस नाते हमारे यह मजदूर और श्रमिक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण काम कर रहे हैं और सरकार को इन्हें सभी आवश्यक सहूलियतें देनी चाहिएं।

हमारे संथाल परगना में बहुत सी छोटी छोटी खानें हैं। वहां जो प्राइवेट कम्पनीज हैं वे मनमाने तरीके से काम करती हैं। मैं ने वहां की खानों के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न किया था और मुझे उन के मन्त्रालय से जो उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ वह यह कि वहां दो खानें बंद हैं और एक खान में केवल पांच लेबरर्स काम कर रहे हैं। मुझे मंत्री महोदय का यह जवाब पा कर बड़ा दुःख हुआ क्योंकि हर्रा खान हमारे घर के बगल में हैं और हम रोजाना देखते हैं कि वहां पर क़रीब ३०० मन कोयला डेली सेल होता है। वहां क़रीब १०० मजदूर काम करते हैं जबकि मंत्री महोदय की ओर से हमें यह जवाब मिलता है कि केवल पांच मजदूर काम करते हैं। उन के इस तरह के जवाब से हमें बड़ा दुःख पहुंचता है। यह सरकारी कर्मचारी मंत्री महोदय की आंखों में इस तरह से धूल झोंकते हैं कि उन को सही हालत पता ही नहीं होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिए। हमें इस देश को मजबूत कर के आगे बढ़ाना है। हम ने इस देश में जन्म लिया है, इस देश का नमक खाया है और इस देश का जल पीते हैं और एक दिन इसी भारत भूमि में मरेंगे भी, तो हम सब को छोटे बड़े को, अमीर व ग़रीब को सभी संभव प्रकार से देश की सेवा करनी है। अगर हम देश की आज़ादी खतरे में नहीं डालना चाहते तो हमें देश की उत्पादन शक्ति को बढ़ाना होगा और उस के लिए आवश्यक है कि श्रमिकों को आवश्यक सहूलियतें दी जायें। इन छोटी छोटी खदानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की हालत के सम्बन्ध में मैं ने मंत्री महोदय को चिट्ठी भी लिखी कि वे उन के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं लेकिन मुझे कुछ पता नहीं है कि वे क्या करने का इरादा रखते हैं? मैं पुनः मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि हर्रा खान के वास्ते जो मैं ने उन को लिखा है तो उधर वे ध्यान दें और वहां की व्यवस्था सुन्दर होनी चाहिए। वहां से देश की उन्नति के लिए काफ़ी कोयला मिल सकता है। इसलिए उस कोयला खान में सुधार कार्य किया जाये।

उस खान में काम करते हुए एक औरत का बेटा मारा गया लेकिन अभी तक सरकार को उस की कोई जानकारी नहीं मिली है। उस के लिए उस ग़रीब मां को कोई मुआविज़ा नहीं मिला है। अब होता यह है कि वहां के सरकारी कर्मचारी उस खान के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को झूठी रिपोर्ट देते हैं और सही सही जानकारी नहीं देते हैं।

वहां की लेबर एक छोटी नदी का पानी पीती है। उस का पानी खराब है और तंदरुस्ती के लिए नुक़सानदेह होता है। यह कितने अफ़सोस का विषय है कि वे मजदूर जोकि ज़मीन के नीचे इन खानों में जी तोड़ कर और अपनी जान को खतरे में डाल कर काम करते हैं उन के लिए पीने के पानी का, मकान और दवादारू का कोई बंदोबस्त नहीं है। इस के अलावा उन को बोनस भी नहीं मिलता है। वहां जो ज़मीन ऐक्वायर की जाती है उन के लिए, लोगों को मुआविज़ा नहीं मिलता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पुनः अनुरोध करूंगा कि हर्रा खान का सुधार होना चाहिए क्योंकि वहां से देश को बहुत अधिक कोयला उपलब्ध हो सकता है। इस के अलावा मेरे प्रदेश में अन्य भी जितनी छोटी छोटी खानें हैं उन

[श्री मरंडी]

की ओर सरकार ध्यान दे और उन में सुधार करे। इस तरह से काफ़ी मात्रा में उसे कोयला और दूसरे खनिज पदार्थ उपलब्ध हो सकते हैं।

मिट्टी के तेल के बारे में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इसे ग़रीब लोग अधिकतर इस्तेमाल करते हैं लेकिन दुःख का विषय है कि मिट्टी के तेल के दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं जिस से कि ग़रीबों को बहुत कठिनाई पेश आ रही है। म सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि मिट्टी के तेल की क़ीमत न बढ़ायी जाय ताकि ग़रीब जनता को और अधिक दिक्कत पेश न आये। बस मैं इतना कह कर समाप्त करता हूं।

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, some of the hon. Members who have spoken so far referred to the working of the National Coal Development corporation and also to the production of coal in this country.

For the year 1962, the Government had fixed a target of 62 million tons. So far, I can inform the House, the target is likely to be increased by 2 million tons and the total production is to the extent of 64 million tons. The N.C.D.C., for the year 1962-63, had a target of 9·45 million tons. So far, it has produced to the tune of 8·5 million tons, the short-fall being ·9 million tons, ·7 million tons from the Bihar area and the remaining from the outlying areas. I wish to inform the House the reasons for the shortfall in the production target for coal in the N.C.D.C. There was accumulation of coal in the pitheads in Karnapura because of want of wagons—not because wagons were not available, but because of the insufficient capacity of the particular railway line. That is one reason. The second reason is, the N.C.D.C. has put some restriction on the production of inferior grade coal in order to clear off the pit-head stocks. The third reason is that there is non-completion of railway siding at Talcher and Duelbara. The fourth reason is, there is thinning down of coal in certain mines, particularly in Bishrampur.

The second plan target was 13·50 million tons. The additional target for the Third Plan is about 17 million tons. The Ministry of Mines and Fuel have assessed that they should produce about 32·262 million tons during the Third Plan for which they have got 33 schemes on hand, in order to realise the production of 32·252 million tons. The corporation is quite confident of producing 20·720 million tons, and the rest of the production, that is, about 11·542 million tons is dependent on certain extraneous assumptions. These extraneous assumptions are that the opening up of some of the new mines and the expansion of the existing mines are linked with the commissioning of some of the washeries and some are connected with the establishment of the thermal power stations and some of the mines are also connected with the construction of the railway lines.

For example, I can tell you some of the important mines which are connected with some of the railway constructions. In the Singrauli mines, there is a proposal for an output of 2·5 million tons, but because of the terrain and the difficult place there, the railway line will not be available till the end of 1964. So, the realisation of the 2·5 million tons in these Singrauli mines is dependent on the railway line which may be ready by 1964. Therefore, the NCDC has built a road to connect the coal mines with the railway station. In spite of that, they could not transport much coal by that road, and, therefore, out of 2·5 million tons, we can hope to realise only 0·5 million tons.

Similarly there is another mine Jagannatha. The proposed output from this mine is one million tons, but this is linked to the proposed Talcher power station which is scheduled to be commissioned in 1964. If, however, there is any delay in the commissioning this thermal power station, naturally, there will be delay in the proposed production of the one million tons in these mines.

Similarly, there are other mines which are linked with the washeries, and if the washeries are not commissioned according to schedule, I think that the production also will have to be delayed for some time. For example, Ramgarh is connected with the Ramgarh washery. The target date for the commissioning of this washery is about 1965, but we feel that the commissioning of this washery by that date is doubtful, and the production of 0·5 million tons may materialise only in the early part of the Fourth Plan.

Similarly, in regard to the Chalkari mines, these are connected with the Kargali washery. The expansion scheme of this washery is under consideration, and as it is still under consideration, the output may not be realised before the end of the Third Plan, and it is expected that we can realise this output in the early part of the Fourth Plan.

Similarly, there are other mines which are connected with some of the new washeries and railway lines. I can mention the case of the Umrer mines. There the production proposed is 1 million tons. We may realise that quantity of one million tons in the Umrer mines, but, however, the project is connected with the Nagpur narrow gauge line, and the capacity of this line is extremely limited, and it will not be able to move the whole output of one million tons which is proposed to be produced in these mines.

Thus, the production in some of the new mines under the NCDC and the expansion of some of the existing mines are linked with the commissioning of washeries and construction of the railway line. In this way, the production may be delayed, and during the Third Plan, although the NCDC strives its best to see that the target of 17 million tons is achieved by the end of the Plan, only a production of about 11 million tons may be achieved in the early part of the Fourth Plan. That does not mean that we are revising the production target or giving up any schemes under the NCDC. So, I can assure the House that the production of 17 million tons as envisaged in the Third Plan for the NCDC will be achieved, and the Members need not have any apprehension about the ability or the confidence of the NCDC to achieve the target.

Some hon. Members have referred to the supply of coal. The supply of coal to the various important industries including defence industries, the railways and the steel plant is up to the target, and whatever they have asked for from the Coal Department has been supplied to them up to date, and there is no trouble or no difficulty for the industries such as the defence industries or the railways or the steel industries in getting their quota as per their requirements.

Shri Maheswar Naik referred to the working of coal mines on Sundays. I think that in order to keep up the rate of production and in order to keep up the rate of supply of coal to the industries, the working of the mines on Sundays is found very necessary. Therefore, the Coal Controller has met some representatives of the coal production organisations, and he was able to convince them or at least some of the mine associations to see that even on Sundays, the working in the mines should continue. I do not say that all the mines work on Sundays. In some mines, because of certain practical difficulties, the working on Sundays cannot be enforced. In some other mines, they have divided the labourers into different groups, and the different groups are given holidays on different

[Shri Thimmaiah]

days, so that the whole week may be a working week, and the mines will be working throughout the week.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah from Andhra Pradesh referred to the Singareni collieries. I may inform the House that the Singareni collieries have exceeded the production target for the year 1962-63. The target was only 3·2 milion tons but the actual production has been 3·22 million tons.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah also referred to the hitch between the State Government and the Centre in some matters. We do not think that there is any hitch between the State Government and the Central Government.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Then, wy is expansion not taking place? Why are the Central Government not giving the loan?

Shri Thimmaiah: We have given loan to the extent of Rs. 3 crores. There is only some difference of opinion about the interest to be paid by the State Government, and the interest is to be decided by the Finance Ministry and not by the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. The State Government could, therefore, approach the Finance Ministry and they could take the loan at whatever interest they could get it at.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): What is the recommendation of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel with regard to interest?

Shri Thimmaiah: I shall tell him the recommendation presently.

Therefore, there is actually no hitch between the State Government and the Central Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about coal prices?

Shri Thimmaiah: The hon. Minister will inform him about that. Hon. Members have said that coal prices have been revised 8 times and all that. Even the coalminers and the coalowners say that it is still low and this and that. This is a complex problem which has to be dealt with only by the hon. Minister.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Very convincing reply!

Shri Thimmaiah: An hon. Member referred to the machinery required for the mines and all that—I think it was Shri Tantia who referred to it. In spite of the fact that there is a little shortage of machinery, equipment, technicians and all that in N.C.D.C., I could tell the House that the Corporation is doing its best and it is reaching the target of production of this year and of the next, and the target fixed by the Third Five Year Plan. Looking at the trend of production and the working of N.C.D.C. it will certainly achieve the target fixed in the Third Plan.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से पहले कि मैं इस डिमांड पर बोलूं, मैं मंत्री जी से कह देना चाहता हूं और चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि उन के ऊपर, या उन की मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर, दो तरफ़ से एटैक हो रहा है । एक एटैक सरमायादार लोगों की तरफ़ से है और उन के अख़बारों की तरफ़ से हो, उन अख़बारों के एडिटोरियल्ज़ को पढ़ने से मालूम होगा कि उन की नीति क्या है । आज की सुबह, जब मैं यहां आने की तैयारी कर रहा था, तो एक अख़बार मिला आब्ज़र्वर । उस में लिखा है : "टूल्ज़ नाडिड टु कम्बैट कामरेड प्रैस" । "कामरेड प्रैस" मीन्ज़ पेट्रियट एंड लिक । वे समझते हैं कि चूंकि श्री मालवीय का उन से सम्बन्ध है, इसलिए उन को एटैक करना है । केवल सरमायादार लोग ही नहीं हैं । उन के हाथ बहुत दूर दूर तक जाते हैं । सूडो-सरमायादार भी हैं—जो सरमायादार हो रहे हैं । ये जो सरमायेदार अभी हो रहे हैं इनका भी हाथ इस में है और मिल कर बड़ी खूबी से वे लोग अटैक करते हैं । दूसरा अटैक उन लोगों की तरफ़ से है जो फ़्रस्ट्रेटिड पालिटिशयंज हैं जिन को

इलैक्शंज में जनता ने थ्रो आफ कर दिया था, जिन को पार्टी को थ्रो आफ कर दिया था। वे चाहते हैं कि किसी तरह से कोई न कोई शोशा छेड़े रखें ताकि उनका नाम चमके। जिस पार्टी के लोग आज बहुत जोरों से बोल रहे हैं और उनके दोस्त हम पर अटैक कर रहे हैं, वे वे लोग हैं जिन के नेतागण कभी भी इस हाउस में नहीं आ सकते थे जब तक वे कांग्रेस के साये में वे नहीं आ जाते। हमारे बिहार में ही उनके लिए जगह थी।

आज सुबह आप ने देखा है कि एडजोर्नमैंट मोशन भी ये सब मिल कर नहीं ला सके, जितने माननीय सदस्यों की उसके पक्ष में उपस्थिति आवश्यक थी, वे उन्हें पूरे नहीं मिल सके। यह लोगों का उन की तरफ़ एटीट्यूड है। लोग क्या चाहते हैं, इस को वे समझ नहीं पाते हैं। अभी पांच बार इलैक्शन हुए हैं, इन में लोगों ने उन पर कितना विश्वास व्यक्त किया है, इस को वे अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इसके बावजूद भी वे हमें गाली देते जा रहे हैं, कांग्रेस को गाली देते जा रहे हैं और इंडियस प्रोपैगंडा करते जा रहे हैं। वे समझते हैं कि गाली दे कर वे आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गाली देने से कोई आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है, झूठमूठ दोषारोपण से कोई आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

आयल इंडिया रिफाइनरीज के बारे में दो इंस्टेंसिस दिये गये हैं। कोई आर्गेनाइजर नाम की कम्पनी है। मैं जहां तक जानता हूं उस कम्पनी से रूस के साथ तब एग्रीमेंट हुआ था जब आयल इंडिया को उसका गुमान भी नहीं था और इंडियन रिफाइनरीज एस्टेबलिश भी नहीं हुई थी। गवर्नमैंट ने उस एग्रीमेंट को कैंसल कराया और उनको जो सप्लाई करना था, उसको अपने हाथ में लिया। न मालूम इस में कौन सी बड़ी बात हुई जिससे इतना वे बिगड़ पड़े।

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एक सराजुद्दीन की यहां चर्चा है। कौन है वह मैं यह भी नहीं जानता। बहुत पलत बातें कही जा रही हैं। कभी कहा जाता है कि मिनिस्टर ने अपने हाथ से रुपया लिया और कभी कहा जाता है कि उन के प्राइवेट सैक्रेटरी ने लिया। कई तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं और उन में कोई स्थिरता नहीं है। बात यह है कि हम लोग भी किसी आदमी की मदद करना चाहते हैं तो उस को चिट्ठी लिख कर दे देते हैं।

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : इन्होंने कैंडीडेट को पैसा दिलाया था।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : कैंडीडेट खुद गया था और उस ने पैसा लिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मालवीय जी को सचेत होना चाहिये सरमायेदारों की तरफ से, सूडो-सरमायेदारों की तरफ से भी और फ्रस्ट्रेटिड पालिटिशयंज की तरफ से भी। ये सब मिल कर आप को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं।

आप जानते हैं कि कुछ महीने पहले हमारे देश में कुछ लोगों का खयाल था कि वे लीडरशिप को बदल सकते हैं। उन्होंने लीडरशिप पर ही जबर्दस्त अटैक करना शुरु कर दिया था। लेकिन जब उन्होंने देखा कि यह नहीं चल सकता है तो सोचा इन पर नहीं तो दूसरों ही पर सही उनका मतलब यह नहीं है कि मालवीय जी पर अटैक किया जाये, या अनेक पर किया जाये, उनका मकसद तो यह है कोई न कोई शिगुफा छेड़ते रहो ताकि गवर्नमैंट बदनाम होती रहे .....

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Did Feroze Gandhi do the same thing—to bring the Government into disrepute?

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : आप फीरोज गांधी का नाम ले रहे हैं कहां राजा भोज और कहां भुजवा तेली।

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

अब मैं इस मंत्रालय के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । सब से पहले तो म इस मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूं कि उसने जो टारगेट्स अपने सामने रखे थे, उन को पूरा करने के लिए पूरी पूरी कोशिश की । कोल का टारगेट उस ने पूरा किया है दूसरे प्लान में कोल का टारगेट पूरा नहीं हुआ था, उस में कुछ शार्टफाल था । उस शार्टफाल को पूरा कर दिया गया है और इस साल उस का टारगेट पूरा ही नहीं हुआ बल्कि टारगेट से भी हम आगे बढ़ गये हैं । इसके लिए वह बधाई का पात्र है । जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर है वह भी बधाई के पात्र हैं कि उन्होंने जो टारगेट था, उस को पूरा किया । मैं मानता हूं कि गवर्नमैंट ने उसकी मदद की और उस मदद से फायदा उठा कर उन लोगों ने टारगेट्स को पूरा किया । हम चाहते हैं कि जो टारगेट फिक्स किये जायें वे न केवल पूरे हों, बल्कि उनको हम एक्सीड कर जायें प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जितना काम हुआ है उससे कम पब्लिक सैक्टर में काम हुआ है । जैसा हमारे पार्लिमैंटरी सैक्रेट्री ने कहा कुछ डिफिकल्टी थी जिसके कारण कुछ शार्टफाल हुआ पब्लिक सैक्टर में । हम आशा करते हैं कि उन डिफिकल्टी पर वह काबू पायेंगे और उस को दूर करेंगे ।

एक बात बड़ी सन्देहजनक मालूम होती है । हम काफी कोयला पैदा कर रहे हैं । वैगन पोजीशन भी बहुत इम्प्रूव हुआ है । इसके लिए रेल मंत्रालय धन्यवाद का पात्र है और यह मंत्रालय भी । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जितना हम पैदा करते हैं, उतना बाहर नहीं भेज सकते हैं १९६१ में ५५.२८ मिलियन टन पैदा हुआ था लेकिन बाई रेल भेजा गया ४६.३ और बाई रोड ४ मिलियन टन यानी कुल ५०.३ मिलियन टन । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि करीब ५.२५ मिलियन टन पिट हैड्ज पर रह गया । कैसे यह क्लीयर होगा और कब क्लीयर होगा पता नहीं इस तरह से तो शार्टफाल होगा ही मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पोजीशन को मंत्री महोदय क्लीयर करें ।

१९६२ में भी प्रोडक्शन हुआ ६२ मिलियन टन का और भेजा गया बाई रेल ४९.२ मिलियन टन और बाई रोड ५ मिलियन टन यानी कुल ५४.२ मिलियन टन और बैलेंस रहा ७.८ मिलियन टन । यह किस तरह क्लियर होगा यह समझ में नहीं आता । इसके लिए स्पेशल एफर्ट करना होगा जिस में हम इस को क्लियर कर सकें और डिसपैच कर सकें ।

दूसरी बात एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में है अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे एक्सपोर्ट की तादाद कम हुई है । हम ने सन् १९६१ में १.३ मिलियन टन कोयला बाहर भेजा था लेकिन सन् १९६२ में यह १.२ मिलियन टन ही बाहर गया । इस को अधिक होना चाहिए था । इसके कम होने का कारण हम को मालूम करना चाहिए और आगे ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ।

एक बात बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । मंत्रालय ने बतलाया है कि कुछ इलाकों में नदियों से कोयला भेजा जाता है गंगा ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड महीने में ८०० से ले कर एक हजार टन तक कोयला नदी से भेजता है । ऐसे एरिया में जैसे नार्थ बिहार है जहां वैगन पोजीशन अच्छी नहीं है नदी द्वारा कोयला भेजने की स्कीम को एक्सलेरेट करना चाहिये नहीं तो यह स्कीम फेल कर जायेगी ।

वाशरीज की हमारे यहां बहुत कमी है और इसकी वजह से अच्छा कोयला कम पैदा हो पाता है जिससे हमारे स्टील प्रोडक्शन का दाम बढ़ जाता है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके वाशरीज को बढ़ाया जाए ताकि खर्च में किफयत हो सके और मशीनें भी अच्छी तरह से चल सकें ।

एस्टीमेट कमेटी ने यह सजेशन दिया है कि जितनी रिफाइनरीज है उनको आइल इंडिया के साथ अमलगमेट कर दिया जाए। इससे एफीशेंसी बढ़ेगी और खर्चा भी कम होगा। मेरा ऐसा विचार नहीं है। आगे दिनों में रिफाइनरीज का नम्बर बढ़ेगा और आइल इंडिया का बिजनेस भी बढ़ेगा। ऐसी अवस्था में दोनों को मिला देने से एफीशेंसी बढ़ जाएगी, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता हम देखते हैं कि फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने एग्रीकल्चर के लिए और इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए अलग अलग फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन बना रखे हैं। यह काम रिजर्व बैंक हो कर सकता था और उसमें खर्चा भी कम होता लेकिन अलग अलग फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन रखने से एफीशेंसी ज्यादा होती है। वैसे ही मैं समझता हूं कि रिफाइनरीज और आइल इंडिया को अलग अलग रखने से ज्यादा एफीशेंसी रहेगी। उनको एक साथ कर देने में खर्च में बहुत ज्यादा फर्क नहीं होगा पर एफीशेंसी कम हो जाएगी। बर्मा शैल वगैरह का नाम लिया जाता है। लेकिन उनकी बात कुछ और है। उनके कारटेल हैं और उनकी मानापली है। लेकिन अभी हमारे यहां प्रारम्भिक काल में अलग अलग कम्पनियों का अलग अलग कंट्रोलिंग एजेंसीज होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो हमारी उतनी एफीशेंसी नहीं रहेगी।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I rise to support the demands of this Ministry.

This Ministry is in charge of a very vital and basic sector of our national economy, and the Minister in charge has done a tremendous lot of work in this Ministry which has given a completely new look to petroleum and mineral production in our country.

Shri Hem Barua rose to say something about the Demands of this Ministry, but as it turned out, he spoke on nothing but personal charges against Shri Malaviya. It was very surprising that he should have been speaking only about personal charges and nothing else. It was also surprising that while he was speaking, the whole press gallery was full as if by previous arrangement, so that the interested press could afterwards exploit to the full whatever he was supposed to say here in the House.

Apart from the greatly inaccurate things he said, I was surprised that he did not even care to go Shri Malaviya and find out from him whether all these things which are being said here and printed by the interested Press are true. Shri Malaviya is one of the most easily accessible among the Ministers and Mr. Barua would have had no difficulty in meeting and discussing this matter with him. It gives a suspicion of malafides if a man goes out and makes a serious charge and thumps his hand on the desk here and makes all kinds of charges without ever caring to find whether these charges are true or not. I am reminded of a line from Shakespeare which I think fits in very well with the performance of Shri Barua. Shakespeare has stated at one place "There is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifiying nothing." I was reminded of this when Mr. Barua was saying all these thing. I am sure that he will not spoil his good name as an able parliamentarian by repeating the sordid performance of today.

The greatest achievement of the hon. Minister Shri K. D. Malviya is the achievement in the field of oil and its discovery. There were lots of pessimists in the world and in our own country who asserted that we could never find enough oil in our country. He has given a lie to this and we are looking forward to the day when we shall be able to become self-sufficient in this most vital of the mineral products. He has also dealt with this delicate matter with the greatest tact and care. I want to compliment him and we must all be greateful to him for having done this great service to the country.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

Several Members have referred to the coal production targets in the country with particular reference to the NCDC, whether it is going to fulfill the target. The hon. Minister will I hope tell us whether it is possible for the NCDC to achieve the production of 32 million tons which had been assigned to it. Coal production is one of the fundamental things in our planning and if as Mr. Azad says short-fall is likely by 11 million tons, it will not only upset the immediate industries which depend upon coal but it will produce a chain reaction and upset the entire fabric of our economic life. If it is felt by the NCDC that it is impossible to achieve this target by the end of the Third Plan, it would be better and advisable for the Minister to be frank about it and take the planning Commission and this House into confidence and say so. I am not sure of what is being done to develop the outlying coal field in charge of the NCDC. Their importance cannot be overemphasised. Everybody knows that it is needed to reduce the transport difficulty and it is vital that outlying coal fields should be developed for production and supply of coal. I hope the Minister will particularly refer to the development of outlying coal fields while discussing matters connected with NCDC and tell us what special efforts are being made by the Ministry and by the NCDC to develop them.

I now come to the implementation of the industrial policy resolution which we all welcomed in 1956. As far as coal and minerals connected with the steel production are concerned and also in connection with the production of petroleum, this industrial policy resolution has been implemented to our satisfaction. But as far as the other minerals are concerned, I am sorry to say that it leaves much to be desired. The National Mineral Development Corporation which was formed by the Government after a great deal of agitation is a listless body. It has almost done nothing. When I say nothing I am saying it with reference to the huge task that awaits the State sector, the public sector, in he mineral development Whatever work has been done by the NMDC is absolutely insignificant, looking to the vast field that has been vested in its charge. Also, in a very strange manner, the Central Government has failed to encourage the State Governments to put on and to form their own State Mining Corporations. Some of the States have formed the State Mining Corporations but they are also lying in a very dormant condition. None of the State Mining Corporations, wherever they exist—I know that four States have got the State Mining Corporations—has done anything. They have done almost nothing. It is not only the responsibility of the Central Government but the hon. Minister to guide and to see that the State Mining Corporations are activised, because he is in charge of the mineral part of the industrial policy resolution and he is the Minister who is in charge of seeing that the States follow the policy resolution that has been adopted by the Government and this Parliament unanimously.

This particular field makes a very dismal reading. I will give you certain figures which will clearly prove that we have paid almost no attention to this particular factor. This industrial policy resolution reserves certain vital minerals for the State sector, and the State was supposed to step in in the place of private prospectors, private mineowners, who were engaged in mining these minerals like chrome, manganese, Apatite and several other minerals which find mention in Schedule A of the resolution. But I am very sorry to say that the States not only failed to enter into the prospecting field nor did they do anything in mining business, and the thousands of prospectors who used to go out into the field to prospect for various

minerals in this country have been stopped from going, mainly because the State Governments said they want to implement this industrial policy resolution and they have stopped the people from going into this field to do the prospecting of the minerals of this country. But the Government have not stepped in their place to do the necessary work.

The report of the Indian Bureau of Mines which gave some statistics up to 1960 has revealed that in the year 1960 only 42 prospecting operations were carried on in this country, whereas in provious years thousands of people used to go out for prospecting operations.

Another instance of slackness of the State sector in the mining field is that in 1960, 201 new mines were opened, out of which only four were in the public sector.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Are you not giving 15 minutes, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 10 minutes.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Everybody was speaking for about 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can take two or three minutes more.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: About the value of mineral production, this again reveals a lack of interests that the Central Ministry has taken in the development of a very vital field of mineral production. The value of mineral production in India rose from Rs. 27 million in the ferrous group in 1948 to Rs. 171 million in 1956; but for the very faulty application of the industrial policy resolution, it would have grown in a much larger scale. The only thing is that the private people were thrown out of the mineral business and the Government did not enter into the mineral business because of which the growth of mineral production and the value of it were so slack.

Again, the plight of the non-ferrous metallic minerals really tells a sad story of the mineral development in our country.

Sir, the value of production of non-ferrous metatlic minerals rose from Rs. 67 million in 1948 to Rs. 110 million in 1956. But since the Government took over charge of these minerals the production of non-ferrous metallic minerals has gone down to Rs. 106 million in 1960. Instead of increasing, the production of these non-ferrous metallic minerals on whose imports we are spending crores of rupees is progressively going down. I want to caution this Ministry to take due caution and to exert themselves to see that the production of non-ferrous metaltic minerals increases so that we do not have to depend for these vital minerals on the imports. By careful and through prospecting there is a good chance that we will be able to find deposits of these non-ferrous metallic minerals in our country. There are people today who say that we cannot find these minerals, the deposits are so little that we can never be self-sufficient in respect of these minerals, as they used to say about oil. But going through the report of the Geological Survey of India, I am sure that if proper attention is paid we will definitely be able to become self-sufficient in thise minerals.

Lastty, I want to say a word about export of minerals. The export of minerals from our country has been going down since the STC took over this. It is a very unfortunate fact, but it is a fact. I personally believe that STC has become so big that it cannot handle this big line of mineral exports by itself. I have been proposing in this House that a separate STC should be formed for export of minerals. It should work under this Ministry, the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. Only then the problem of mineral export coutd be handled in a careful and proper manner.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मिनिस्टरी आफ माइंस ऐंड फ्यूल के बजट अनुदानों पर बहस होते समय विरोधी

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

पार्टियों की तरफ़ से उसकी सफलताओं, असफलताओं, उस की कार्यक्षमता या कमजोरियों पर आक्रमण या विवाद होने के बदले यह विवाद व्यक्तिगत ही हो गया है। इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने के पहले मैं इस हाउस के सामने पुनः इस बात को दुहरा देना चाहता हूं कि अभी अभी प्रजा समाजवादी पार्टी के एक नेता श्री हेम बरूआ ने जो आक्षेप लगाया है वह अगर सत्य निकले और उस के उत्तर में जो मैं कह रहा हूं वह अगर असत्य निकले तो मैं अपनी लोकसभा की सदस्यता से इस्तीफ़ा देकर उन की पार्टी के किसी भी सदस्य से अपने क्षेत्र में दुबारा व्यक्तिगत रूप से चुनाव लड़ने के लिए तैयार हूं।

इसके पहले कि मैं कुछ इस सम्बन्ध में आगे बढ़ूं, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मंत्रालय ने जो काम भारत में किया है वह न केवल अपने देश से सम्बन्धित है बल्कि भारत के बाहर के उस आर्थिक अधिपत्य से भी सम्बन्धित है जिससे आयल कम्पनियों द्वारा उन कमोडिटी के आधिपत्य के नाम पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति को भी प्रभावित करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है।

मैं इस के उत्पादन, वितरण या आगे के कार्यक्रम की चर्चा करने से पहले यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि इस मंत्रालय द्वारा भारत सरकार की आर्थिक नीति की जो सफलता देश के सामने आई है वह ऐसी है जिसको राजनीति का साधारण विद्यार्थी भी जो होगा वह भी उस से इंकार नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन इस सदन में विरोधी दल के जिम्मेदार नेता कहलाने वाले माननीय सदस्य भी इस तरह से आक्षेप करते हैं जैसे कि सूर्य के ऊपर बच्चे धूल फेंकते हैं और अपनी आंखों में ही धूल को डाल लेते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि भारत में स्वराज्य होने के समय से या उसके बाद भी प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना आरम्भ होने के समय तक जितना उत्पादन तेल का इस देश में होता था उस के मुकाबले में अब यहां कई सौ प्रतिशत अधिक तेल का उत्पादन हो रहा है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : दाम भी चौगुना हो गया है।

16 hrs.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : जब खर्च बढ़ेगा, तो दाम भी ज्यादा होगा और वह देना होगा।

विदेशी कम्पनियों का जो आधिपत्य भारत पर और भारत के बाहर भी था, उस को भी हिलाने का प्रयत्न इस मंत्रालय ने किया। यद्यपि इस मंत्रालय को जितनी सहानुभूति, जितनी सहायता और जितना धन मिलना चाहिए था, उतना उस को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ, तब भी उस के द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ाए जाने और आगे के लिए उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए एक्सप्लोरेशन और ड्रिलिंग के कार्यक्रम चलाए जाने के फलस्वरूप उन कम्पनियों का आधिपत्य जरूर ढीला हुआ। यही नहीं कि ये कम्पनियां यहां पर अपना प्रयास करती रहीं, बल्कि मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि भारत के कुछ समाचारपत्र ऐसे भी हैं, जो राष्ट्रीय हित पर ध्यान न दे कर विदेशी कम्पनियों के साथ कोलैबोरेशन के लिए, विदेशी पूंजी के साथ काम करने के लिए, विदेशी कम्पनियों के हित के दृष्टिकोण से भी कभी कभी चर्चा करते हैं। यदि इस देश में अपने आर्थिक स्वार्थ के कारण अखबारों में इस तरह की बातें आ सकती हैं—चाहे जान में, चाहे अनजान में—जिन से अपने राष्ट्रीय प्रयास को धक्का लगे, तो यह सही है कि ऐसी विरोधी दलों के इस तरह के गैर-जिम्मेदार आक्रमण को भी हम आश्चर्यजनक नहीं समझते हैं।

16·01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

बहर हाल, विदेशी कम्पनियों की बात को यहां पर ही छोड़ कर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि तेल का उत्पादन, रिफाइनरीज, एक्सप्लोरेशन का कार्यक्रम, यह सब जितना इस समय हो रहा है, क्या प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना के समय कोई इस तरह की बात थी ? इस के बारे में माननीय सदस्य आंखें बन्द न करें । यह सत्य तो सब के सामने है । कई साल पहले इसी सदन में मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार की ओर से बताया गया था कि १९४७, बल्कि १९५१ में तेल का जितना उत्पादन हो रहा था, उस से कई सौ प्रतिशत उत्पादन बढ़ा है ।

कोयले के बारे में कई माननीय सदस्य यह कह सकते हैं कि एन० सी० डी० सी० के द्वारा कोयला निकाला जा रहा है, वह टारगेट से कुछ कम रहा है । लेकिन जितना उत्पादन बढ़ा है और जो सफलता इस सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त हुई है, उस को वे भूल जाते हैं । १९६२–६३ का कोयले के उत्पादन का टारगेट ६२०.८ लाख टन था, लेकिन उस टारगेट से बीस लाख टन अधिक उत्पादन हुआ है । यह कोई कही सुनी बात नहीं है, यह सरकारी आंकड़ों का अनुमान है । जहां तेल का उत्पादन कई सौ प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, वहां कोयले का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है ।

यह कहा जा सकता है कि कोयले के वितरण में कुछ कमजोरी है, कोयले की खानों पर कोयला पड़ा रहता है और उस को हटाने के लिये पर्याप्त वैगन नहीं मिलते हैं । लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था बढ़ रही है, उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है और उस बढ़ते हुए उत्पादन के लिये अधिक यातायात के साधनों की भी आवश्यकता है । यातायात के साधन बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन उत्पादन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय यह स्पष्ट करेंगे कि एन० सी० डी० सी० के साधनों में क्या कमी है, उस के सामने क्या कठिनाई है और टारगेट में जो बहुत थोड़ी सी, नाम-मात्र की, कमी रही है, वह क्यों हुई है । सम्भव है कि आगे जो रिपोर्ट आये, उस में यह कमी भी पूरी हो जाय ।

जहां तक ट्रांसपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, दो रोज पहले ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्रालय की डिमांड्ज पर बोलते हुए मैंने कहा था कि ट्रक्स वैगरह का विशेष इन्तजाम कर के नदियों और सड़कों से भी कोयला भेजने का इन्तजाम किया जाये । उस सम्बन्ध में मैं जरूर अपने क्षेत्र की कठिनाइयों के बारे में मंत्रालय से शिकायत करूंगा । उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी इलाका आज से नहीं, बहुत दिनों से पिछड़ा हुआ है । १९६२ से इस सदन में मैं अनेक बार, हर साल, हर सेशन में, सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करता रहा हूं । उस तरफ अभी पर्याप्त कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है, जो एक गरीब इलाका है और जहां हर साल बाढ़ आती है ।

इस के बाद मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री हेम बरुआ, द्वारा कही गई कुछ बातों का जवाब देना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने कहा कि माननीय मंत्री जी के प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी ने जा कर सराजुद्दीन एंड कम्पनी से रुपया लिया । मैं उन को चेलेंज करता हूं कि अगर वह इस बात को साबित कर दें, तो, मैं भी इस्तीफा देने के लिये तयार हूं । कांग्रेस के जिन सदस्यों के लिये रुपया लिया गया, उन में से एक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के उम्मीदवार थे, एक मुसलमान थे और एक जेनेरल सीट के उम्मीदवार थे । यह नहीं कि दस हजार रुपये ले कर वे बैठ गये । उन्होंने भाई-चारे के नाते वह रुपया आपस में बांट लिया और चुनाव लड़े । उन को ऐसा इस लिये करना पड़ा कि उन को अमरीका से रुपया नहीं मिल सका । माननीय सदस्य १९५७–५८ की बात करते हैं, वह १९६२

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

की बात नहीं करते हैं, जब कि अमरीकन पैसा खर्च किया गया और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के एक क्षेत्र के लिये एक इटेलियन जर्नलिस्ट कहलाने वाली महिला के द्वारा वह रुपया प्राप्त किया गया ।

कहा जाता है कि हमारे सदस्य किसी पूंजीपति से रुपया मांगते होंगे । अवश्य मांगते हैं । आज से नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतंत्रता के लिये चलाये जाने वाले विप्लवी क्रांतिकारी आन्दोलन के समय से जिस का एक छोटा-मोटा सदस्य होने का मुझे भी अवसर मिला – कांग्रेस का यह इतिहास रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपतियों से या गरीबों से पैसा ले कर आन्दोलन चलायें, चुनाव लड़ें या और सार्वजनिक काम करें या अपने खाने के लिये भी लें । लेकिन विदेशी पूंजी को लेकर हिन्दुस्तान का कोई आन्दोलन चलाना और चुनाव लड़ना राष्ट्रीय हित के विरुद्ध है और इस को उस ने कभी नहीं किया । यह चुनौती है । अगर वह इस को गलत साबित कर दें, तो जो कुछ मैंने अभी कहा है, मैं उस के लिये तैयार हूं ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, he is giving a challenge that the American money....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । मैं कोई गलत बात नहीं कह रहा हूं । मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ हाउस में ये बातें कह रहा हूं ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is a very serious charge.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : यह राष्ट्रीय हित की बात है । यदि कोई भी पार्टी विदेशी पूंजी को ले कर बढ़ना चाहेगी और अपने आप को सबल बनाना चाहेगी, तो वह देश के सामने गिरेगी और जरूर गिरेगी ।

हम मानते हैं कि हमारे सदस्य गरीब होंगे और उन्होंने रुपया लिया है । जहां तक श्री मालवीय का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय सदस्य ने उन के बारे में मिनिस्टर के रूप में नहीं बल्कि व्यक्तिगत रूप में कहा । वह जानते हैं कि वह एक कान्ट्रोवर्शल फिगर हैं । लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने आज से नहीं, बल्कि १९२१ से बचपन में ही ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के विरोध में काम करना शुरू किया और वह इस सदन में बम फेंकने वाले भगतसिंह के दल के सदस्य थे । उस समय से लेकर १९४६ तक वह ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के खिलाफ व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी लड़ते रहे । माननीय सदस्य को शायद मालूम नहीं होगा, इसलिए मैं उनको याद दिला दूं कि १९४२ में यू० पी० में जो सबसे बड़ा आन्दोलन चला, उसके बारे में ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा कि "Keshav Dev Malaviya was the most responsible person for the disturbances in U.P." ऐसे जब जब कंट्रोवर्सी हुई तब तब वह ऊंचे उठे नीचे नहीं गरे ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पूंजीवादी अखबारों और तबकों के आक्षेपों और अमरीकी पूंजीपतियों के पैसे से चलने वाली पार्टी के प्रचार के बावजूद उनकी स्थिति ऊंची हुई है और देश का विश्वास उन पर बढ़ा है । उनके मन्त्रालय ने जो सफलता देश के सामने रखी है, उस पर भले ही कीचड़ उछाला जाये, लेकिन जो उत्पादन बढ़ा है, उससे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है । हमने माननीय सदस्य को चुनौती दी है कि वह अपनी बात को साबित करके दिखायें ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, I could not follow the hon. Member properly. But he seems to have thrown a challenge saying that some American money was utilised in the 1962 elections in a constituency in the eastern region of U.P. I may tell you there was a report in the press

that in the hon. Member's constituency, some American Embassy lady went there and spent the money. That was reported in the press. I drew the attention of the Prime Minister to this report. The Prime Minister promised me that he would make an enquiry because it was a serious matter, foreign money being utilised for elections in our country. As yet I have not received any reply from the Prime Minister. The only reply that he has given is that the report about that American lady that was mentioned is entirely wrong. About the other matter, he has promised me that an enquiry would be made. He has not yet replied. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खान और ईंधन मन्त्रालय की खर्च की मांगों पर काफी देर से चर्चा चल रही है। इधर से भी और उधर से भी मालवीय जी, जो हमारे मन्त्री हैं, की बहुत इज्जत अफजाई हो रही है। मैं तो उनको बडा आदमी समझता हूं : उनके बारे में मैं आपकी मार्फत सदन से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उन बेचारों का क्या दोष है, क्या गुनाह है, क्यों माननीय सदस्य उनके पीछे पड़े हैं। फ़र्ज करो कोई दोष है और उन्होंने दस हजार रुपया किसी कम्पनी से ले लिया है तो यह कोई बड़ी रकम नहीं है जिसके लिए उनकी इतनी नुक्ताचीनी की जाए। यह बहुत छोटी बात है। अगर इस तरह से दस हजार की रकम लेना जुर्म समझा जाता है तो वह प्रधान मन्त्री जी के सामने आ चुका है। अगर यह पाप है तो फिर मालवीय जी का पाप नहीं है। अगर रिश्वत है, भ्रष्टाचार है तो यह रिश्वत और भ्रष्टाचार रहेगा ही। यह चीज कैबिनेट में आ चुकी है, पार्टी मीटिंग में आ चुकी है और अगर इसको रिश्वत और भ्रष्टाचार समझा जाता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि मालवीय जी से ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मन्त्री इसके लिए जिम्मेवार हैं जिन्होंने उनके खिलाफ एक्शन नहीं लिया और उनको खुद को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये। अगर यह जुर्म है तो इस पर उनको इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये। इस जुर्म की जिम्मेवारी प्रधान मन्त्री पर आ जाती है और उनको त्यागपत्र देना चाहिये। अब तो सारी बात उनके सामने है।

इस पर ज्यादा न कहते हुए मैं दूसरे विषय पर आता हूं। न इस्तीफा लो और न दो, अगर इसको मान लिया जाए कि दस हजार रुपया लिया गया है तो किसी इलैक्शन में कोई भी एम० एल० ए० पांच हजार से अधिक खर्च नहीं कर सकता है। अब अगर उसने किया है तो इसके खिलाफ इलैक्शन पेटीशन हो नहीं सकती है। अब इस चीज को छोड़ देना चाहिये कि क्या किया है और क्या दिया है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जो खानें हैं उनकी क्या हालत है, उनमें जो काम करने वाले हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है, इसको आप देखें। उनके अन्दर मजदूरों की हालत बड़ी खराब है। मालवीय जी सोशलिस्ट हैं, कांग्रेस के अन्दर वह इस नाम से जाने जाते हैं...

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनको मालवीय जी कह कर सम्बोधित नहीं किया जाना चाहिये, बल्कि माननीय मालवीय जी कहा जाना चाहिये। यह तरीका पुकारने का सही नहीं है। यह सम्माननीय हाउस है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें सबसे ज्यादा कसूरवार मैं ठहराया जाऊंगा क्योंकि मैं हमेशा बागड़ी जी कहता हूं। अच्छा हो अगर हम एक दूसरे को ज्यादा सम्मानपूर्वक बुलायें। इसमें हमारी अपनी इज्जत है।

श्री बागड़ी : हमारे मालवीय जी को सोशलिस्ट शब्द से बहुत स्नेह है और कांग्रेस में और सरकार में भी वह अपने आपको सोशलिस्ट कहते हैं। उन्होंने एक सोशलिस्ट फोरम भी बना रखा है कांग्रेस में। मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि खानों के अन्दर जो मजदूर हैं, उनकी हालत की तरफ वह विशेष ध्यान दें। पाताल में रह कर वे लोग काम करते हैं। उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई का भी कोई सन्तोषजनक

[श्री बागडी]

प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। उनकी सेहत का जितना खयाल होना चाहिये, नहीं, हो रहा है। बिहार में जो शराब की ठेके की दूकानें हैं वे मजदूर जहां काम करते हैं, उनके सामने हैं। जिस दिन उनको तनख्वाह मिलती है, वे गरीब लोग शराब खरीदने चले जाते हैं। सुना है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार की सरकार को लिखा था कि ये जो ठेके हैं, इनको आगे से वहां से हटा दिया जाए और अगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो कम से कम तनख्वाह वाला दिन तो ड्राई दिन घोषित किया जाए, सूखा दिन घोषित किया जाए। लेकिन बिहार की सरकार ने इसको नहीं माना है। बिहार की सरकार को जो पैसे का मोह है, जो माल का लोभ है, उसको वह छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। उसको फिक्र है कि उसमें कमी न पड़ जाए। यहां पर गरीब लोगों की जिन्दगियों का सवाल है, वहां उनको माल में कहीं कुछ फर्क न पड़ जाए, इसका फिक्र है। यह जो चीज है, इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि प्राइवेट जो कम्पनियां हैं, चाहे वे कोयले की हों, तेल की हों, पैट्रोल की हों सब को नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाए।

बातें तो हमारी सरकार सोशलिज्म की बहुत करती है, तकरीरें तो बहुत होती हैं, लेकिन इसका पैमाना हमारी सोशलिस्ट सरकार में यह है कि वह महकमा तरक्की कर गया जिसकी कीमत बढ़ गई, जिस चीज से उसका संबंध है, उस चीज की कीमत बढ़ गई या जो चीज मिलनी बन्द हो गई। जब तेल मिलना मुश्किल हो गया तो तेल तरक्की कर गया, तेल की कीमतें बढ़ गई तो वह तरक्की कर गया। कोयला मिलना मुश्किल हो गया या उसकी कीमतें बढ़ गई या उसकी दूकानों के सामने लम्बी लम्बी कतारें लगनी शुरू हो गईं तो वह तरक्की कर गया। आप देखें कि एक तरफ तो कोयला खानों में पड़ा है दूसरी तरफ लोगों को मिलता नहीं है और वह तरक्की कर गया। अगर आप सोशलिस्ट अपने को कहते हैं तो सोशलिज्म का कोई काम करो, जिससे सोशलिज्म आये, उसका कोई तरीका ढूंडो, कोई समाजवादी तरीका अपनाओ। ये जो पम्प हैं, ये जो डिपो हैं इनको जो आपने दो ढाई सौ कुनबों को दे रखा है और उनका ही आप पेट भर रहे हैं इसके बजाय गरीब आदमियों की, दलित वर्गों की, हरिजनों की सोसाइटीज बना करके उन लोगों को आप दो।

जो जमीनें एक्वायर की जाती हैं और इसमें जिन लोगों को उजाड़ा जाता है उनको ठीक तरह से दुबारा बसाया नहीं जाता है, उनको ठीक कम्पेंसेशन नहीं दिया जाता है। मद्रास के अन्दर पांच हजार को आपने उजाड़ा और उनमें से केवल छः सौ को ही बसा पायें। इस हिसाब से तो आठ दस साल हमारी सोशलिस्ट सरकार को लगेंगे तब जा कर वह उनको बसा पायेगी। खुदा ही हाफिज है, ऐसी सोशलिस्ट सरकार का। मैं चाहता हूं कि एक तो उनको जल्दी से ठीक तरह से बसाया जाना चाहिये और दूसरे उनको पूरा मुआवजा देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये।

पैट्रोलियम गैस के बारे में अब मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान में यह जाया जाती है। जैसलमेर की साइड में, राजस्थान में, पाकिस्तान की सरहद के नजदीक यह गैस मिल सकती है और उसको आप अपने काबू में कर सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाये।

नहरों से कोयला ढोने की बात भी की जाती है। कब यह काम पूरा होगा और कैसे पूरा होगा, कुछ पता नहीं। पुल ऐसे बन रहे हैं जो इस काबिल नहीं हैं। अगर यह स्कीम बनती है तो इन पुलों को दुबारा तोड़ा जायेगा

कब यह स्कीम कामयाब होगी, कब सिरे चढ़ेगी, कुछ पता नहीं । मेरा सुझाव है कि दरियाओं और नदियों में पर जो पुल आप बनाये वे इस बात को ध्यान में कर बनायें कि वहां से जहाजों और किश्तयों से आपको कोयला भेजना है और वह वहां से जा सके ।

समाजवाद की एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं । जिनको पन्द्रह सौ टन से अधिक कोयला लेना होता है. वे तो खानों से ही ले सकते हैं लेकिन जिन को इससे कम लेना होता है वे वहां से नहीं ले सकते हैं, उनको इसकी इजाजत नहीं होती है । कैसा यह समाजवाद है, पता नहीं चलता है । क्या इसका मंतक है, समझ में नहीं आता है । छोटे लोगों को सहूलियत दो, कम शक्ति वाले को सहारा दो, तब जाकर समाजवाद आयेगा । जोरावरों को मदद देने से समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता है ।

तेल की जो कीमतें बजट में मुकर्रर की गई हैं, उसके पहले और उस दौरान में कितना पैसा ब्लैक में गया है, कितना पैसा जनता का लूटा गया है, इसको भी आप देखें । इससे बड़ा धोखा शायद किसी भी जनतांत्रिक राज्य में नहीं हो सकता है । जनतांत्रिक राज्य तो क्या किसी भी फासिस्ट राज्य में किसी भी शहनशाही राज्य में नहीं हो सकता है । इतना बड़ा डाका गरीब आदमियों की जेबों पर नहीं डाला जा सकता है, जितना इस बीच में डाला गया है । मैं हिसार की बात कहता हूं । वहां पर हजारों गैलन मिट्टी का तेल एक रात में गायब हो गया । एम० पी० लोगों को भी दो तीन दिन तक एक बोतल भी तेल की नहीं मिली थी । इस तरह से जो मुनाफा बड़े लोगों ने उठाया उसको भी आपको रोकथाम करनी चाहिये थी ।

मालवीय जी के इस्तीफे का जहां तक संबंध है, इसको लेने देने की बात बन्द कर दो और अगर इस्तीफा लेना ही है तो धान मंत्री का लो क्योंकि वह जिम्मेवार है, उनके सामने सारी बात आ चुकी है । विदेशों से विपक्ष वालों को कौन पैसा देने वाला है और अगर कोई दे तो ले लो । अमरीका मदद दे रहा है और उसको आप ले ही रहे हैं । लक्ष्मी मेनन विदेशों से अनाज मांगती फिरती थी । विपक्ष को कौन देने वाला है और आपको अगर कोई दे तो ले लो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे कहां से मिलेगा ।

Shri P. R. Patel: (Patan): I thank you for the opportunity given to me. I take this opportunity to support the Demands and to congratulate the Ministry on the achievements made by it. Those who know the oil question know very well that we had to import oil and at the same time we had also to depend on the foreign firms. I think that this Ministry has done splendid work during the last five years, and the dependence on foreign oil and foreign firms has been lessened to a great extent.

Sir, I come from Gujarat, and I may tell you that we are very proud that Gujarat is in a position to serve the country by supplying oil. Nature has been kind to us, and from beneath the earth, about a thousand feet below, we get oil.

Five years ago, there was nothing and today, in 1963, we are sending to the Bombay refinery daily some 1200 tons extracted from Ankleshwar oilfields alone.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: 1500 tons.

Shri P. R. Patel: 1500 tons as per the report. We were sending 1200 tons daily on 1-6-62 and on 1-12-62 we had been sending 1500 tons. As the report says, we expect to send in March 1963, 2000 tons. That means, we must be sending it now—that is my inference.

Oil is very important for the defence of the country. We have got our oil fields and refineries in the public sector. Two are situated on the Assam side and very shortly we

[Shri P. R. Patel]

shall have a new refinery in Gujarat. I would request the hon. Minister to have more speedy drilling in Gujarat. If we get more oil from Gujarat—it is reported that in the Surat-Palanpur area there are oilfields—I think it would be very good in case our borders are attacked again. I put this point for the consideration of Government.

The Koyali refinery that was to be started will be started. I hear that the Gujarat Government was to be given some share in that refinery, I am told some 15 or 25 per cent. But I was perturbed to read in the *Gujarati* daily of Ahmedabad today that this move is stopped and the Gujarat Government is informed that no share will be given to it in the refinery. I wish the news is wrong and the Gujarat Government will be a sharer in this public sector undertaking.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: You can take it.

Shri P. R. Patel: I thank him.

I read that some four wells are tested at Kalol. I would have been very happy if some more information had been given, because we would very much like to know the results of that testing. I would be very happy if the hon. Minister gives that information.

It is also stated in the report that one well has been tested at Wavel. May I submit that it is not Wavel but Wavol? Naturally, Bearuch became Broach, Mumbai became Bombay; so it seems this poor Wavol has become Wavel. I put a question and was informed that one well has been drilled at Wavol proper. The information given was that no oil nor gas was found. Then another well was drilled at Indroda. I think that well must have been tested. I enquires whether oil is found. I was told in this House that some oil had been found. It is hard to define "some". I would like to know what this "some" is.

These two places are in Gandhinagar, the site selected by the Gujarat Government for its Capital. Drilling has been going on, and for two wells it has taken more than two years. At this rate it is very hard to say what time the whole operation will take. I know that some Ahmedabad capitalists who own lands near Ahmedabad are interested in having the Capital in Ahmedabad and are trying to see that the Capital should not be shifted to Gandhinagar. That should not be blocked by this Ministry. I would request the Ministry to give a green signal to Gujarat to go ahead with the construction of their new Capital. I know that some of the Ministers also in their heart of hearts do not like that the Capital should go out of Ahmedabad, and they are happy by this obstruction. So, I wish this Ministry would remove the hurdle and let the Gujarat Government take the final decision.

I was happy to read in this Report that indications of structural features had been found at Mehsana and Orpad. At one time it was said that the Mehsana field would be as rich as Kalol or Ankleshwar, but nothing definite is known now. I would like to know what the prospects are in both the places.

Natural gas is produced in Gujarat at Ankleshwar. When you travel from Delhi to Bombay you will find the gas burning, at least it appears to burn, and this has to be used. The difficulties of Gujarat are well known to the Ministry. We have no hydroelectric power. Fortunately or unfortunately, Gujarat has got big rivers like Narmada and Tapti, but the attention of the Bombay Government had not been drawn to the necessity of having some hydroelectric stations. As for coal, we have to get it from Bihar and Bengal and the transport difficulties are there.

We are having a thermal power station, no doubt, but that also is costly. So, looking to these difficulties, I suggest that the gas must be utilised. No doubt, a decision has been taken to lay pipelines and supply the gas to the electricity board. That is nice and good. And a decision has also been taken to supply gas for domestic and industrial purposes. But I would submit that the price should be reasonable. I would like to know at what price gas is being supplied in Assam. I would be happy to know what price is demanded by this Ministry for the supply of gas in Gujarat. If the gas industry develops, it will give gas no doubt at reasonale price and then in that case we shall be saving coal and electricity. Thank you for this opportunity.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Mines and Fuel Ministry. The importance of this Ministry can be easily understood by looking at the subjects which are covered by this Ministry. There are seven chapters, each dealing with an important matter. The important of them are coal, lignite, mines and minerals, Indian Bureau of Mines, Geological Survey of India and Petroleum. These are important things for the industrial development of our country. Fuel plays the most essential part and any Ministry which has got the charge of looking after mines and fuel has to play a very important part in helping in the progress of the country. Judging from the report and from the work he has done, I am glad to say that the present Minister for Mines and Fuel has done his work in the proper and satisfactory manner. He has not only to carry on the duties of the administration but he has to bring out the hidden resources so that we can achieve industrial prosperity of our country. This report gives ample proof of his enterprising spirit. A Minister without that enterprising spirit and imaginative faculty will not be of much use in this Ministry. A spirit of imaginative enterprise and adventure must be there.

Let us take these things. Coal of course was not discovered by him. But so far as oil was concerned we thought that we would have to depend upon other countries for long years to come. Fortunately, he has initiated steps to discover oil in our own country and he has made an endeavour to see that our own refineries are set up here so that we can to a great extent depend upon our own resources for this essential matter.

We have to judge the importance of this Ministry, also by the amount of funds which this Ministry controls—about Rs. 69 crores. This is the expenditure which has to be ultimately controlled by this Ministry. On the Ministry of Mines and Fuel, the expenditure is about Rs. 24 and odd lakhs. For the Geological Survey of India, it comes to Rs. 4,15,42,000. Other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel comes to Rs. 12,24,49,000. The capital outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel comes to Rs. 52,43,80,000. In all, it comes to Rs. 69 crores odd. It is a very important thing.

So far as the production of coal and the various steps that are taken in regard to it, for the sake of increasing the production, etc., are concerned, I will not speak about it. Most of the other hon. Members have spoken about it. I would only like to say something about the Geological Survey. After all, there has been a Geological Survey since a long time past, and on the basis of their data and their surveys, further investigation of the Ministry is going on. On that basis, we have got hopes of fresh resources which we shall have to tap hereafter.

In this connection, I would also say one more point. What is the line along which survey is being done, I do not know, but in the report we find that new geological maps have been prepared and so on. About this point, I am reminded of one thing. When I was studying in the college, and even before that, there was a possibility of having potential mineral wealth in

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

that part of Maharashtra which is known as Vidarbha. In Maharashtra, this portion of Vidarbha only has got possibilities of mineral wealth. This portion of Vidarbha, in my opinion, requires further survey very carefully.

I can give one example with a view to illustrate my point. At present, one important colliery which is in Vidarbha is at Balharshah. It is on the Wardha coal line along the banks of the river Wardha. Probably, as the hon. Minister knows, this belt was first worked for about 30 years. This is the first colliery on the Wardha line, running from Wardha to Chanda, which was first opened with a view to tap the coal at Warora. In the first instance Warora was the terminus of that State railway. Then a line was prolonged from Warora to Chanda. The hon. Minister would have seen that belt on the Grand Trunk line from Warora to Chanda. Then the line was laid from Chanda to Balharshah to work that coal area. Warora colliery was worked for more than 30 years. Then the line was drawn up to a place called Majri where you get coal on the surface. You need not go deep. I am told that this coal is of an inferior quality. Then the line goes further from Majri to Rajur. For the sake of opening a colliery which was there, the line was taken there. For some years it was worked. The late Sir Maneckji Dadhabhoy was in charge of that mine. That was also abandoned after some years, for some reason or other. But even long before that, probably between 1870 and 1875, the British Government found out in the Yeotmal district, in the taluk of Pandharkwara, a coal strip between the rivers Penganga and Wardha, on the side of the hills. They found there was a possibility of coal as well as iron ore. They made a beginning at a place called Pisgaon. It was soon abandoned because it was not the policy of that Government to spend any money and start or support Indian industries in a proper way. They had abandoned all these things. Of course, the Geological Survey had made investigations and we are proceeding on the basis of these figures. I am sure that if these old places which have been marked out are also surveyed again properly, especially the whole track between Penganga and Wardha in the district of Yeotmal and the tract near Rajur, we might find many places where there will be ample supply of coal, cement etc. Other mines like iron ore mines can be found there. Investigations have been made, and I reliably learnt that a cement plant was to be started at Rajur. But all these things have been abandoned now. I draw your attention to this fact that in making a geological survey an attempt should be made to open up these old places which were once earmarked for this purpose, and if some mineral deposits are found in those places, as I am sure they will be, I think it will be a new discovery to the credit of the hon. Minister and new material will be available for the prosperity of Maharashtra which has got only this part where mineral wealth exists.

After that.....

Mr. Speaker: After that he should close his speech now.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am glad, Sir, that you have reminded me that my time is up. I have to say something on one more point but I shall now leave it for some other occasion.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel (Hajipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. In my opinion, a lot of unnecessary heat has been generated. I do not know whether it is because it concerns a Ministry which deals with fuel and oil.

Mr. Speaker: The matter itself was combustible.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: It seems precisely on account of that that hon. Members got rather heated but, unfortunately, the heat generated was on personal aspects, on the so-called allegations made in certain newspapers which should hardly have been the subject engaging the attention of the hon. Members of this House.

Sir, a reference has been made to the industrial policy resolution. This is one Ministry which has been zealously guarding so long the rights or the necessity of the expansion in the public sector. It has been resisting stoutly and successfully for long any attempt on the part of the private sector to have any fresh shares in the mining industries as also in the oil exploration of the country. We remember, in this House, on more than one occasion attempts were made by interested parties to allow the private sector to have fresh capacities installed in the field of oil and they were all resisted. We also remember that it was not merely the foreign companies which were not allowed to expand their existing capacities but even a company which was organised by Indians in Gujerat—a refinery—was also not allowed to have a refinery in the private sector. That is precisely why we are a little more than surprised why and for what considerations the fourth new refinery is being organised in the private sector.

It is said that 51 per cent of the shares of this new refinery would be held by the Government, and the thin argument that is being advanced for having decided to allow a foreign concern to step in is the plea of availability of foreign exchange. If the Government of India cannot find sufficient foreign exchange even for the functioning of this important industry of this Ministry, I do not know for how long we are going to carry on the industrial expansion programme of this country. Not only that a foreign country has been invited but, more than that, even private business interests and industrialists in this country—one under the name of Duncan Bros.—have also been given a sizeable share in the capital structure. Though, I understand, that their interest would be a very paltry interest, yet I am told they will have a big say in the management.

There are definite trends in the activities of this Ministry which go to show that the policy that has been accepted by this House is slowly being diluted not only in the matter of establishment of the fourth refinery plant but also in other directions. I will cite one or two examples where departures have been made. I do not think that they are justified departures. I will refer to the Thirty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee wherein on page 16 it is stated, namely,—

> "The Committee were informed that the coke produced by the Nunmati Oil Refinery is at present being sold for calcination to a private party by the IOC as agents of IRL at Rs. 124 per tonne. It is understood that the price of the calcined coke is Rs. 320 per tonne. The contract with the private party is for an initial period of 7 years subject to extension....."

This will leave a margin of nearly Rs. 105 per tonne, which works out to be a modest sum of nearly Rs. 1 crore, for this company. The Ministry, instead of undertaking this work itself, has passed it on to the private sector.

An Hon. Member: Growing faith in socialism?

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: I have not the slightest doubt about the growing sense of socialism, but these departures are also there which may be taken note of. There is another point which should also be placed before this House so that the House might fully appreciate how a departure is taking place.

Hon. Members have referred to the case of Messrs. Hindustan Organisers.

[Shri Rajeshwar Patel]

About that the Estimates Committee in its Twenty-eighth Report says:

> "It would be seen that the information supplied to the Committee is at variance with that in the affidavit sworn before the Court. Even after their being asked to discontinue their negotiations with V/o Scjezneftee-export Messrs. Hindustan Organisers have gone ahead and entered into an agreement with them in March 1960. It is also not possible to reconcile the fact of M/s. Hindustan Organisers approaching I.O.C. towards the end of 1959 for the bulk sale of petroleum products...."

It goes on to say:

> "When they held no import licence to import petroleum products there could be no obligation on the part of the I O.C. to think in terms of compensation to M/s. Hindustan Organisers and to accord to them any preferential treatment from what was followed as a general policy in regard to the pattern of distribution."

It also says:

> ".....the first agreement was unusually high."

The rate of profit allowed was 3 per cent. It says:

> "The price of kerosene charged by I.O.C. to M/s. Hindustan Organisers is lower by Rs. 39 per kilo litre than that charged to private dealers. There were other special concessions."

One was extending credit for a period of 135 days without interest. The Committee observed:

> "The terms provide for the supply of additional quantities of petroleum products at the option of the buyers, and what is more, at additional price concessions."

So, it will be noticed that there are groups, individuals and interests which have succeeded in creating a dent in the attitude of the public sector activities of this Ministry. The IOC has been incurring losses whereas the distributors have been making profit to the tune of millions of rupees. Ordinarily, the IOC should never be losing; but it has been losing.

Now I will refer, in passing, to one or two other defects in the activities of this Ministry. The Ministry has always been in a hurry in the matter of selection of a site. The Report is full of criticism regarding the very inadequate steps taken in regard to the selection of sites which has resulted in a loss of at least Rs. 2 crores in the Barauni Refinery alone.

Then, Sir, the planning is not undertaken in good time which ultimately results in the delay of the commissioning of these plants and a great loss not only by way of interest on the invested sums of money but also on the import of materials.

The other thing that I want to bring to his notice is this. I would like the hon. Minister to explain it to this House. Some 2½ months back, the Coal Commissioner issued some kind of a letter, a directive, to certain companies asking them not to supply detonators which are used for mining operations in iron ore as also in mica. My information is that the mica industry has suffered so greatly that the mines were closed and the country has lost or suffered in its foreign exchange earnings to the tune of at least Rs. 5 millions only during the last one or two months. I would like to know under what authority the Coal Commissioner could write such a letter when there was no dearth of detonators either for the exclusive use in the coal mining areas or in the country as a whole.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Sir, only one point more. Secondly, whether it is a fact....

Mr. Speaker: The point ordinarily has no length or breadth. The point is getting longer. Shri Imbichibava.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: I know she will say that no lady Member has spoken. I shall try if there is time. Shri Imbichibava.

Shri Imbichibava (Ponnani) *commenced his speech in Malayalam.*

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I would ask the hon. Member Mr. Imbichibava. Can't he express himself in English? His handwriting, so far as his signature is concerned, is quite beautiful. Any hon. Member who wishes to speak in any regional language, in taking my permission, has at least to say in his application that he cannot express himself either in English or Hindi. He does not say so. He does not say anything about it. This is what he says, "Here is the English version of my speech". And that is all.

Shri Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Malayalam is also a national language.

Mr. Speaker: It should not be done out of sentiment. In this manner we would be speaking in so many languages here that there will be difficulty. (*Interruption*). It is an established practice that the hon. Member has to satisfy the Speaker that he cannot express himself either in English or in Hindi.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I can assure you, Sir, from my own experience of Mr. Imbichibava in our discussions, that he can follow a bit of English spoken, the gist of what is spoken, but he always express himself in his own language which is interpreted to us even in party meetings.

Mr. Speaker: Out of sentiment he always expresses himself in his own language. Let the hon. Member say that he cannot express himself either in English or in Hindi.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is because he cannot express himself in English. Otherwise, he will waste his time as well as Parliament's time.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I have no objection whether it is delivered in Malayalam or in any other regional language. Immediately after that, somebody should read out the translation of that.

Mr. Speaker: That would be taking unnecessary time. The rules do not provide for it. The hon. Member might move for the amendment of the rules.

!Shri Imbichibava: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate. I wish to deal with only a few points.

The first point I wish to refer to is about the location of the proposed oil refinery in the South. As you know the people of Kerala are very keen to have the refinery set up in the State. Cochin has been recommended by experts to be the most suitable place for locating the refinery. I need not point out the comparative advantages of Cochin in this respect. Recently reports have appeared in the press that the refinery is likely to be set up at Cochin. The other day the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri K. C. Reddy, while replying to the debate on his Ministry's budget demands referred to this point and said that Kerala was going to have the refinery. Since our experience about the location of public sector projects in Kerala has not been very happy in the past in spite of several assurances, and since no official announcement has so far been made

*English translation of speech delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri Imbichibava]

by the Ministry of Mines and Fuel in this respect, doubts are still lingering in the minds of people as to the final selection of Cochin as the site. In order to remove these doubts I would request the hon. Minister to make a categorical statement in the House regarding the final selection of Cochin as the site for locating the refinery.

The second point I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is the urgent need for a thorough investigation in Kerala to find out the mineral resources in the State. Kerala is considered to be very poor in mineral deposits. Mineral sands and china-clay are the two important mineral resources of the State now being exploited. No thorough investigation has been carried out to find out other metallic minerals and fossil fuels in the State. Perhaps there might be rich resources hidden underneath. In this connection I may point out that there are enough indications of possible oil deposits along the sea-coast of Cochin, particularly at Narakkal in Vypeen island. A foreign oil expert some years ago had suggested the possibility of finding oil in this area. I understand that the Kerala Government has recently made a representation to the Centre in this connection. I would request the Government to take early steps to conduct an investigation in this area under the oil exploration programme.

There are some other minerals in Kerala about which further prospecting is required. For example Graphite. This mineral is found at several places in Trivandrum district. Surface occurrences of this mineral ore now being investigated geophysically using electrical methods without any appreciable success. The experts hold the view that perhaps geochemical methods may prove more fruitful. This mineral is known to have been mined in Kerala during the British period by a foreign company.

Two varieties of mica are known to occur in the State. A variety known as muscovite has been reported from Kulikoor and Sholayar Amsom in Palghat District. According to experts the presence of mica on a fairly large scale along the same belt in the adjoining Madras State is a favourable indication of the same mineral in this area.

In the black cotton soil tracks of Kozhinhanpara and Chittoor Firkas in Palghat District, Kankar Limestone is found and is used in lime burning. Gypsum is found in similar soils in the adjoining districts of Coimbatore of Madras State. Therefore if a thorough investigation is carried out in black cotton soil areas in the State, gypsum may be found out.

Similarly, occurrence of iron ore has been reported from many localities, the biggest one being at Poomkunnu Hills. The exact quantity and quality of the ore can be ascertained only after detailed exploration with core drills. Mineral resources play a vital role in the economic development of any region. Unfortunately Kerala's known resources are very few. The absence of minerals especially metallic minerals is an impediment to the State's economic development. Hence I would request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps to conduct a thorough investigation in Kerala with a view to find out the hidden treasures of the State.

Last, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the serious crisis now faced by the china clay mining in Kerala due to the accumulation of large stocks of clay. Mines are being closed down. Recently a china clay mine in Cannanore district owned by Shri Samuel Aaron has been closed down and about 1,000 workers have been rendered unemployed. Other mines are also likely to stop work if the situation does not improve. This situation has been created by the unwise policy of the Government in allowing imports

of foreign clay in preference to indigenous clay. China clay produced in Kerala is of excellent quality. Therefore I would request the Government to restrict the import of clay from foreign countries, and take necessary steps to utilise the clay available from Kerala for industrial purposes and thus save the mining industry in Kerala.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Lady Member may speak. I cannot refuse her.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I say a few words, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: He cannot reckon himself with the lady Member.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Assam is a backward area.

Mr. Speaker: I am going to call the hon. Minister.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Mr. Speaker, I thank you very much for showing this consideration towards us. I was very much pained to hear the speech of Shri Hem Barua. I expected a higher standard from a scholar and professor like him. In democracy, while a healthy opposition is always desirable for the successful functioning of democracy, it is not necessary that the Minister should stand perpetually accused before the opposition. I feel they also need your protection in this matter. These days, nobody bothers what a Minister does, whether he has dynamism in him, initiative in him. They do not want to go into his work, how he has done his work, whether he has been able to do his work well. Nobody is there to appreciate whether he has done very good work, except that they resort to such criticisms.

17 hrs.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): The hon. Member is here to protect him.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: The people are there, whether I am there or not. Our Opposition has descended to this level of criticising the Minister on the basis of how much electricity is consumed....

Mr. Speaker: Does she exclude hon. Members from the public?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I think that according to them the best Minister would be one who goes to bed before sunset so that he will consume less electricity.

Mr. Speaker: And comes here without washing himself because he will then consume less of water.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I feel that those days are gone when people could easily rouse the passions of the people by such low-level literature or by such talks like this. I think this is indulged in only by a part of the press and some Opposition Members. I think that the people have ceased to take things at their face value, and it is quite evident. They also know the truth. They have the consciousness. The consciousness of the people has grown so much that they know what is right and what is wrong, what to take and what not to take.

Shri Hem Barua: It was Shri Mehr Chand Khanna who pointed out these things. We did not do that.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: That is evident, for, in spite of all this talk and all this criticism and all this mud-slinging that they have indulged in, still, the bye-elections in Bengal have shown that all the five seats....

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): The hon. Member may say this to Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now, the hon. Member is not referring to Shri Hem Barua but to some other matter.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I shall come to the subject in a minute. There was a time when a dog biting a man was not a news, but man biting a dog was a news, but now that man has started biting dogs so much, even that has ceased to be news.

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

Coming to the Demands proper, I join my hon. friends in congratulating the hon. Minister on the wonderful work that he has done in his Ministry. I would like to bring a few points to his notice about Andhra Pradesh, to impress upon him the need for the development of Andhra Pradesh which is very rich in its mineral resources, and how it will go a long way in the development of the southern region as well as that of the whole country.

Andhra Pradesh is very rich in the mineral resources, starting from asbestos in the alphabetical order and going up to zirconium; it has got coal, gold, copper, asbestos, barytes, graphite, and so many other minerals including gold, diamonds, mica, iron ore etc. Thus, Andhra Pradesh comes fourth in abundance of mineral wealth. Some of the minerals occurring in the State of Andhra Pradesh afe of national importance.

Of these minerals, asbestos deposits of the Cuddapah district are the only important source of the Chrysotile variety in India, and this is the only State which can bridge the gap between the country's requirements and the imports of the order of about 30.000 tons of asbestos manufactured goods imported annually from Southern Rhodesia, and thus save the much-needed foreign exchange. Practically, all the barytes mined in India comes from this State.

The coal-fields of the State are a very important fuel source for the entire South India.

I would like to say a word here about the Singareni colliery because I represent the Singareni area here, and, naturally, there is nothing wrong in my being interested in it; apart from my being interested in the southern region of the country, I am also personally interested in the expansion of the Singareni collieries. In most of the industrially advanced countries of the West, the industrial revolution was brought about because of the invention of the steam engine and the use of coal for smelting iron.

Coal is an important mineral of Andhra. It is also being exported to Madras, Kerala, Mysore. 50 per cent of the coal required by the Southern Railways is supplied from Andhra. The Singareni colliery has not been able to cater for the full requirements of the Southern Railway. So the other 50 per cent has to be got by sea from the Bihar and Bengal coal fields. There is a loss to the public by way of the increased cost of transportation that this involves. If steps are taken to increase the production of collieries in Andhra to meet the requirements of the Southern Railway in full, it will be a gain to all.

It is also a matter of great importance that the coal available in Andhra Pradesh has already been tested and found suitable for low temparature carbonisation yielding several liquid chemicals in addition to soft coke suitable for domestic uses.

The demand of Andhra Pradesh alone will reach 2 million tons by the end of the Third Plan, 4 million tons by the end of the Fourth Plan and 8 million tons by the end of the Fifth Plan. The requirements of electric power generation will shoot up at a very fast rate reaching 4 lakh tons by the end of the Third Plan and in the subsequent plan period going upto 2 million tons; by the end of the Fifth Plan, it will be about 4 million tons. Use of coal for fertilisers will be nearly 7 lakh tons by the end of the Fifth Plan. Also by 1975, Kerala would require from that source 1.5 million tons, Madras 3 million tons, Mysore 3·8 million tons and the Southern Railways 4·5 million tons. Hence we require a long range plan for the expansion of this industry keeping in view all these things.

Andhra Pradesh is also rich in copper and gold mines. Already there is some drilling going on in Ramagiri in

Anantapur district. We know the importance of gold in view of recent developments in the country. If the Ramagiri area in Anantapur district is exploited successfully, it would go a long way in meeting the demands of our country for gold.

There is shortage of drilling equipment for mineral investigation. I think the Central Government should come to the rescue of the State Government. According to the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, the exploitation of scheduled minerals is the sole responsibility of the State. There is shortage of drilling machinery. Except for one drill operating in the Ramagiri area in Anantapur district, there are practically no drills operating in that part of the country. Drilling machinery—one for metallic minerals, one for non-metallic minerals, one for copper and gold and one for coal drilling in the Godavari Valley—should be provided to the State.

My State is also very rich in gas resources. This is proved by experiments conducted by Andhra University. I think the State Government has asked the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to investigate this matter. In the area where Andhra University conducted experiments, good Methenol—I do not know what it is—content was found. But unfortunately, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission conducted experiments in a different area and found that there was a non-combustible substance in the oil. I feel that they should investigate in the same place where the Andhra University conducted the experiments and exploit those resources of the State.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I must express my gratitude to the hon. Members, both from my side and the Opposition, for the encouragement that they have given me, and through me to the Government, for implementing the Government policy which has been from certain quarters under fire, and more intensively in later months. Say what they may when they become angry, but I am convinced that the House with an overwhelming majority support the basic trends that have been indicated by our actions and policies.

It is not only my Ministry, but several others who have been entrusted with the urgent and important task of implementing the socialist policy of this Government. Sometimes we make mistakes, sometime we are unable to follow the policy, I admit there are differences also sometimes amongst ourselves which result in the slowing down of the policy or ability to go ahead fast enough towards our goal.

I am supposed to be a controversial man as has been said by many Members of the House. I feel like pleading guilty to this charge, because it gives me strength and courage to feel that I am doing my duty. I am not sorry that in the discharge of my duty my friends, even though they misunderstand me, call me a controversial man. I pray to God, if there is a God for me, that I keep to that strength and follow this policy till I am effective in my political career.

I have not the least hesitation to confess before you that, inspired by my leader and the high ideals of the Congress, I and men like me, in the Congress, are dedicated to that policy of socialism, and whatever may be the attacks from this side or that side, from abroad or from inside, we propose to go ahead. We are not men of clay, and we are not likely to submit to any bullying or threat from any side.

I say all this with all the humility at my command. Not that I am not aware of my weaknesses, but the fact is that this question of soicalism is, as I have been saying, a question of life and death for us. It is not a question, of luxury or question of preaching doctrines, giving lectures, or dilating on the ethics or otherwise of socialism. I have no doubt that in the present state of our country and of our peo-

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

ple, there is no other thinking, no other acting, which can save us from disaster, from poverty and from future chaos. It is with this end in view that we have always to look to the programmes of our fundamental Ministries in which we are engaged in doing something.

Having said so, I would like to point out that in the last six or seven years, we have done some commendable work in the search and exploitation of mineral resources of the country. The total mineral production of this country in 1951 amounted to Rs. 852 lakhs. In 1956 it was Rs. 1,069 lakhs. Since the Industrial Policy Resolution came into effect and we started to implement it, though perhaps as has been alleged in some quarters falteringly, our total value of the minerals produced has gone up to Rs. 1,743 lakhs in 1962. Our iron ore production has gone up from 4·97 millions tons in 1956 to 13·8 million tons in 1962, iron ore being the most fundamental mineral that we are dealing with. The figures for coal have gone up from Rs. 505 lakhs worth to Rs. 1173 lakhs. Today the latest recorded production of coal is more than 62 million tons. The unrecorded—my personal view—is another four million tons. It is in my opinion five or six million tons above the scheduled target that has been laid down by the Five Year Plans.

Now, about technicians what have we done? The total number of technicians in 1959 in the Indian Bureau of Mines was 59. Today, in March 1963 we have a total cadre of 3845. The sister organisation, Geological Survey of India, engaged in survey for and research of our minerals started in 1951 with 650 geologists and other technicians, junior and seniors. The breakup of this 650 in different categories is not available. In March 1963 we have got a cadre of 6576 people. There has thus been an increase of about sixty times in the Indian Bureau of Mines and about ten times in the GSI. The GSI has a tradition of its own; it is one of the most efficient and ably run institutions in the world. Whoever comes from abroad pays high tribute to the work and the young cadre that we have built up in the GSI.

I would not like to give many more details because that will take much of your time. But about coal production, I may say that the entire method in old days was defective, and injurious to the coal industry. The amount of coal that is being burnt today under sub-surface because of the follies of the British, the then Government, is a colossal damage. That cannot so easily be calculated on paper. Fire is still raging. Why is all that coal being wasted? Because there were some people who were interested in production of coal for their own interests and not for the national interest. There were no mining regulations, no guiding principles, no rules framed for conservation and safety. Coal mining was done in very simple way, as was pointed out by my hon. friend who suggested that our rules and regulations should be simple. There was no rule to guide our mining. Simplicity meant absence of all regulations. The result was total destruction and colossal damage to the nation's fuel. Today, therefore, we are compelled to lay down strict rules and regulations though it causes delay and slows down the processes and creates many complications which do not make us happy. There is however no alternative to it before us. If we make our rules and regulations simple, it will lead to infructuous mining, harmful ways and methods, and corruption. And many other complications will arise. Therefore, it is inherent in the situation that while we mechanise our system of mining of minerals including coal, we have to take particularly good care in enforcing rules and regulations and the laws which act as a sort of a brake against those who want to misuse their power. Coal industry itself is in a frightfully complicated and messy way. We want to encourage them. We are developing a

mixed economy in the coal industry and I wish them well. Why do I say I wish it well? Because we expect that those who are engaged in the coal industry will play the game. We have been doing our level best to give them as much encouragement as it is possible, but there are certain basic facts which I would like the hon. House to make note of.

There are more than 900 coal mines, small and big. These coal mines in a way are beyond our control. Only about 200 to 300 coal mines are worth the name in so far as they do the work; they are utilising modern methods and they are amenable to discipline. The rest, I am afraid, are not as much under our control as we would wish it to be. Therefore, the Goverment is looking forward to a day when we shall bring more harmony and more discipline and more wisdom in those who are handling these coal mines with a view to safeguard the interests of the nation and to conserve our coal which is much needed for our future generation, in such a way that they are not wasted sooner than it is absolutely necessary to waste it.

I will now refer immediately to certain points which are very much in the minds of hon. Members. The first one is the criticism of the Estimates Committee, with regard to the functioning of the Indian Oil Company. It has been said by one hon. Member opposite that certain deals were scandalous, the deals entered into between the Indian Oil Company and one of the Indian companies known as the HO. The other hon. Member, my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua, used a more insinuating word, but which was not so blunt. He said It is a shady deal. I leave it to them to decide, which is a more mischievous word—the word 'scandalous' or the word 'shady,' because I am not used to putting up with scandalous nor shady deals.

Shri Hem Barua: Both the words are good English.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will take my lesson from Shri Hem Barua in English because he is a professor of English, and I will admit that his knowledge of English is more than mine.

With regard to this, the Estimates Committee has made a very useful examination of the working of the Indian Oil Company and made some valuable recommendations. It is the duty of the Ministry to give most respectful consideration to all those remarks made by them, and I assure the House that in the next few weeks or months, we will give further, detailed consideration to what the Estimates Committee has said about the functioning of the Indian Oil Company. But let me point out certain criticism that has been offered both here and by the Estimates Committee. They have criticised the working of the company in some respects. The most important criticism has been directed against the company's agreement with a private firm known as the Hindustan Organisers. I beg to submit, Sir, that in this agreement there was nothing unusual. The agreement actually benefited the Indian Oil Company as much as, and in my opinion perhaps a little more than, it did the Hindustan Organisers, as I shall show presently.

The Indian Oil Company was incorporated in June, 1959. It got its first tankage only in May, 1960 consisting of two old defence tanks situated at Antop Hills, Bombay. The installations were taken in May, 1961, one year hence, and the IOC's own new tankages at Kandla and Bombay were commissioned only in September and December, 1961 respectively. The point that I wish to make is that although the Indian Oil Company was incorporated in June, 1959 it had no tankage facilities. If we have to receive some oil we must have some tankage to receive the oil from the ships. Towards the end of 1959, this Hindustan Organisers, who are the subsidiaries of another company known as WIODC, were in touch with the Indian Oil Company, for taking substantial quantities of kerosene, and HSD in return for giving us assistance by way of discharge storage and sale

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of products imported by the Indian Oil Company. Before the Indian Oil Company could enter into an agreement with the Russian organisation—the Hindustan Organisers finalised an agreement with them on direct imports without the Government's approval. This being contrary to Government's policy, the Government refused to issue import licences to this party. While at some level in the Government there was awareness of the fact that some negotiations were going on between the export organisation of USSR and the Hindustan Organisers, the Government did not know, I did not know, the precise nature of the agreement being negotiated and no Government approval was at any stage sought. When the position was explained to the USSR Government authorities, they appreciated the Government's view-point and the agreement with Hindustan Organisers for direct imports from them was not implemented.

The Indian Oil Company's agreement with the export organisation of USSR was concluded in July, 1960. The first one to enter into an agreement with the Soviet party was the Hindustan Organisers and the second was ourselves. At that time the company did not have sufficent storage facilities or facilities for distribution of products. By concluding this agreement IOC was able to import products from Russia and distribute them in the country.

Now, Sir, I would like to explain more clearly as to what happened. The Hindustan Organisers came and entered into an agreement with the Soviet party earlier than the Indian Oil Company. They had the advantage of having tankage on the port. We had not those tankage facilities there and the Soviet Government was anxious to sell their products to us with a view to balance their trade which was not getting in their favour, and that was mainly the job of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. We were selling more things to them, and they had to sell something to us for which we were not ready in 1959, some months—March or April. Therefore, the Hindustan Organisers took advantage of it and the Soviet organisation of these petroleum distributors also took advantage of it. There was not law in the land which could have prevented them from entering into an agreement with any private company, and some agreement was entered into. About that I was not aware. The Commerce and Industry Ministry were interested in such sort of agreement to balance the trade. They had been consulting our Ministry at lower levels about which I had no knowledge. When this thing was brought to my notice I entirely disapproved of the idea. I said, "How is it that a private party is being allowed to enter into an agreement on a monopolistic basis with a foreign government?" We discussed this matter between ourselves. The Soviet Ambassador and I discussed this matter and ultimately he saw our point and the entire agreement was revised.

Now, one of the conditions was that Messrs. Hindustan Organisers would enjoy the monopoly of import of petroleum products so far as the private sector was concerned. That agreement was cancelled.

17.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I seek one clarification?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, I want to be heard uninterrupted, because it is not in any sense a controversy that I am raising. We thought that this monopoly agreement could not be given to any private sector organisation. The whole thing was changed. It was not implemented. But at that stage when we knew that agreement had been reached, all that we could do was to stop the giving of an import licence to them for this and we did it. The situation, therefore, came under our control. But let us not forget

that, there was some agreement reached between Messrs. Hindustan Organisers and the Soviet organisation. All that we could do was to revise it in our favour as much as possible. So, it is not that we gave certain advantage deliberately with some *mala fides* or with some dishonest intention to those people. Because some arrangement had already been reached between the two parties, all that we could do was to modify it as much in our favour as possible with the co-operation and the willing collaboration of the Soviet authorities.

By concluding this agreement the IOC was able to import products from Russia and distribute them in the country with the help of shore tankage of H.O. We utilised the tankage facilities of Messrs. Hindustan Organisers which were there on the port. Since supplies to Messrs. Hindustan Organisers were to be made ex-tankers directly to their shore installations and the Indian Oil Company did not have to incur any expenses on main installations, administration and distribution, a margin of profit of 3 per cent was considered profit by the Company in its sale to Hindustan Organisers. I will explain this further because it has been calculated wrongly by the Estimates Committee and said that they were given a huge profit margin with our knowledge. In return the Indian Oil Company was enabled to implement its own agreement with USSR, although it had not developed sufficient facilities for the purpose, that is, we gave them facility and made them our subagents and we used their tankage. Thus, our agreement with the USSR party was implemented. We were able to carry on with our agreement with the help of Messrs. Hindustan Organisers for which I must express my gratitude so far as that part is concerned.

The Indian Oil Company has also been criticized for giving credit facilities to Hindustan Organisers for a period of six months. Indian Oil Company had obtained this concession from the Soviet Party. The same facility had been offered by the export organisation of the USSR to Messrs. Hindustan Organisers before this agreement was entered into. We did not consider it proper to ask them to withdraw that facility from them. As this facility was given by the USSR party to Messrs. Hindustan Organisers, the Indian Oil Company also had to pass on the same concession to them. There was no alternative to that and there was no mala fide in this. In the context of the Indian Oil Company's position in the year 1960, the Company could not bargain any better terms than the terms which were finally agreed upon. As there was no tankage facility we had to take sometime to build them. There were certain other difficulties. Therefore it was natural for us to take a reasonable conciliatory view of the whole matter.

Later, in 1961-62, when litigation took place, and a compromise was effected, the Indian Oil Company was in a somewhat better bargaining position with the result that the discount to H.O. on kerosene was reduced by 3 per cent and HSD supply was scrapped. Within one year, in 1961-62, we had built some tankage and were in a better position to compete.

They wanted the old terms of agreement to be continued. We declined. Then, there was litigation. Side by side, the Indian Oil Company and the Hindustan Organisers were trying to negotiate also because it is always better to settle matters by negotiation than by going to litigation. An agreement was reached by which we took away the distribution of HSD from them and reduced the margin of discount from 'X' to 'X-3'. The Indian Oil Company do not authorise me to specify this. But I want to inform the House that we are giving 3 per cent less discount on Kerosene to H. Organisers.

17.37 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I now come to other point where it has been said that the Hindustan Or-

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ganisers were allowed rebate and much more profits, equal to those that the co-operative were getting. It is true that the Indian Oil Company's price to co-operatives at that time was Rs. 205 per k. litre. Hindustan Organisers were also offered the same price but inclusive of many charges that they have to pay. I would give the break-up of this. Then, you will be able to follow because it is better to spell out these figures. As I have said above, the IOC's price delivered to co-operatives was Rs. 215.60nP. per k. litre and the rebates that were given to the co-operatives were Rs. 10.60 nP. per k. litre. Therefore, the price was Rs. 205 per k. litre. The IOC's price to the Hindustan Organisers was Rs 103.37 nP. The difference should be explained by stating the items which the H. Organisers have to pay as expenses to different authorities. The difference is of Rs. 101·63 nP—Rs. 205 minus Rs. 103·37 nP which is explained as follows. It comes to Rs. 101·63 nP. Now, how is this amount of Rs. 1010·63 nP made up by the Hindustan Organisers? They had to pay duty of Rs. 68.65 nP, wharfage charges Rs. 2.29 nP, other landing charges 0.48 nP, MI charges Rs. 5.89 nP, administrative charges Rs. 8·75 nP., distribution charges Rs. 9·77 nP which all make up to Rs. 95:83 nP leaving them only with a margin of Rs. 5·80 nP as profits P.K.L. Therefore, it is wrong to say that we allowed to Hindustan Organisers anything more than Rs. 5·80 per K.L. as profit. This amount of Rs. 5·80 nP is less than the margin of profit which was laid down by Damle Commission on Kerosene. Damle Commission permitted a discount of Rs. 8·77 nP per k. litre as profit after a lot of calculation and a lot of thinking, whereas the margin of profit left to Hindustan Organisers, after this, is only Rs. 5·80 nP, not Rs. 24 per k. litre as has been mentioned by the Estimates Committee. While the agreement was mutually beneficial, both to the IOC and the Hindustan Organisers, the relationship became strained sometime in 1961 when the Hindustan Organisers started under-cutting and dumping products in the Indian Oil Company's markets. Once we started standing on our legs, they started competing with us and did not fulfil the commitment regarding the uplift of HSD. When they started infringing the agreement, the I.O.C. terminated the agreement for non-fulfilment of the clause regarding uplift of HSD. They then went to the court. Ultimately this was settled where they agreed to eliminate HSD for distribution and to accept 3 per cent less discount on Kerosene. This is the entire story of the so-called shady or the scandalous deal as has been made out by some hon. Members, who, perhaps, have made it as a result of lack of information. I hope they will give further consideration to the report just as we have promised that we will give further consideration to the report of the Estimates Committee and see whether we have made any mistake. On these two points, I am sure, we are right and the assessment of the Estimates Committee was not as fair as is thought to be.

Shri Hem Barua: Wrong?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I want to use moderate language because I am not angry.

I would now come to the refineries. It is a fact that we are running behind schedule. I feel sorry for it. But, I cannot help it. I am trying my level best to expedite the programme. I wish to state, however, that we are much more efficient than most of the private sector projects that are going on today in the country. We stand open before you. The whole country through the House can examine our conduct. As public sector projects, you can see us, x-ray us. But, none of you dare go and see the accounting and functioning of many private sector projects which are not only late by 2 years or 3 years, but sometimes by 6 years. They have on many oc-

casions got licences; importing raw materials; God knows where all that goes. I am not at all in a mood to criticise them. They too may have their difficulties. I am just saying by way of contrast that public sector projects which is only a 10-year baby should not be so mercilessly treated by certain sections of the House. If you do it, if the House does it, it does it at the cost of the nation. You give us 10 more years and we shall prove that we are not only one of the most efficient in our country, but one of the most efficient in the whole of the world. We have received that certificate from some people. Our boys, young technicians, who go in the field to learn the techniques, pick up things in two years as against 6 to 8 years' time. My heart breaks when they receive a rebuke from the House sometimes. I wish the House were to encourage them much more than what they have been doing. You can condemn me for whatever you like because I am a politician, a thick-skinned politician, a controversial man, called a corrupt man, black money acceptor or whatever you may like to call it. These boys are genuine first class boys who are building up your own public sector projects which generations will not forget. Therefore, it is high time that all of us, opposition and ourselves, have a little mercy for the public sector projects and look at them with a little softness. I know you have got a soft corner for them. Whenever you want to criticise us, you do it because you are angry with me, with the Minister or you want to criticise the Government because of your politics. Do it by all means. If you do not do it, our democracy will not develop. I know it. Let them do it. We will face it. We are strong enough to face it. We are going to face it today, tomorrow and the day after as long as our principles are sound. We stand on a socialist basis. We are not afraid of criticism either from this side or that side or any side.

The Nunmati refinery is giving a little more trouble than we had expected. The kerosene unit is not functioning satisfactorily. We are worried about it. I want to assure my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua that we are most anxious to see that no time is lost now in correcting the mistakes. It is a highly technical problem. It started with some imbalance in the quality of the crude and in the designing of the refinery. Now, some say there is some defect in the designing of the refinery. Technicians are quarrelling amongst themselves. I try to find out as to where the mistake lies. I now feel sure that we have caught the trouble spot.

Shri Hem Barua: The Estimates Committee has pointed it out.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Estimates Committee is not capable of finding out this defect because even technicians are not able to find it. I do not think we have got that technical experience even in the Estimates Committee, high body as it is, that they can just put our hand on the specific point where the mistake lies.

An Hon. Member: They too are politicians.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, they too are politicians. But I hope that very soon these defects will be removed and we shall see that they are removed; if they are not removed, we shall stop nowhere, and we shall take everybody's assistance and we shall see that they are removed, and we hope that it will not take more than a few weeks' time when the refineries will function in the normal way.

With regard to the NCDC, which has been another subject-matter for criticism, it is said that the private sector in the coal industry has gone ahead and its work is much more satisfactory than that of the public sector. Yes, it is a fact that the private sector coal industry has gone ahead, and they have overstepped their targeted production. We are all very glad, and I have congratulated them several times. We want coal, and we badly want coal, and, there-

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fore, whosoever produces it, is most welcome to do it, and as Government, it is our duty to see that this process of onward increase in production is maintained.

Shri Hem Barua: Coal in the private sector is full of ash content and it is bad quality coal.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, the hon. Member is right. Unfortunately, the coal of our country is poor; it is a high-ash-content coal, and it is frightfully difficult for us to persuade the small miner to make their independent efforts to beneficiate their coal and wash it. Therefore, it is a much more complicated problem for the NCDC where we have to mechanise the mines according to modern methods, sink in much more money, beneficiate the coal, integrate it with the utilisation and movement, and rationalise the movement. Then, please remember also that we have started only in the Second Plan. The private sector coal industry started about fifty, sixty or seventy years back. They have only to expand their activity in contiguous areas. They have only to take a few steps to increase the production and show results, whereas we have to start from scratch. If we have to start from scratch and mechanise and adopt modern methods by sinking in much more money, by improving technique, and new ones, by training them and so on, it is inherent in the situation that we will take a little more time. Even then, up to date, our production is short only by about 0·87 million tons. I want to warn the House that by the end of the Third Plan, we may not be able to catch up with the target, but still, I hope,—this is my personal hope—that coal will be produced to the extent that has been laid down by us, by the Planning Commission. I do not see any reason why we cannot produce 97 million tons of coal. Whether we shall need it at that time or not is a big question mark. Today, we are producing about 66 or 67 million tons, all told, and we have only to increase it by about 30 or 31 million tons more. I hope that the NCDC and the private sector coal industry will put their efforts and see to it that the target of 97 million tons is exceeded. We are taking steps in collaboration with the French, the Polish, the American and the British experts to sink more mines at the rate of one mine per year. Please remember that it takes one coal mine 7 years to develop. If we start a coal mine today, it will come to its bloom after seven years. The Karanpura coal mine which is owned by the NCDC has today come to its bloom, and it can produce 6.5 million tons or 6 million tons of coal per annum, but we cannot lift that coal from Karanpura, because the railways are not capable of supplying us about 7½ rakes per day to move that coal. Their programme of completing their tracks and engines etc. is likely to be completed by the end of this Plan. Therefore, there is a certain imbalance in the maturation of our coal mines and the maturation of the railway programme.

Shri Hem Barua: Is there any co-ordination between the two?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is. But so far as the tempo of work is concerned, it started long ago—5 or 6 years ago. We get wiser, maturer and more experienced every year, and we see today that the movement can be rationalised. We are having transport pipelines, introducing river transport in this and so many things. I say these few words in defence of the NCDC. They are catching up and that a day will soon come when perhaps they will be abe to say with confidence and somewhat greater emphasis that they will be able to realise the target.

There is one more thing. If the washeries do not come up, it is no use producing that quantity of coal. Suppose we produce in an area 2 million tons of coal where it is scheduled to be produced and we cannot use that coal. Then it is no

use producing it. There are many mines under NCDC where we can increase coal production. But the coal should not be used because it is low grade coal; the steel plants do not want that low-quality coal. So our programme of railways, our programme of washeries, of development of coal mines—all have to be synchronised with a view to produce a perfect condition. We are trying to make it as perfect as possible. If we are not able to do so, now, we shall do it by the end of the Third Plan period, and surely by the early part of the Fourth Plan period the coal industry in the public sector will have been standing on a very satisfactory footing.

I would like to say in a few words something about the general policy that is guiding the oil industry and oil exploration. Shri P. R. Patel spoke about the work done in Gujarat, and some work that has been going on at Rudrasagar. We have recently decided to intensify our exploration activities in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. This decision has been taken with great hopes because we must find out more oil for the future, for the Fourth and Fifth Plans, when we are likely to use, as my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua said, 30 or 40 or even 70 million tons. We have not got that much of reserves today. We do not know whether we have got that quantity in our country. But we are frantically searching for oil. We have succeeded in Gujarat to a certain extent. Not that it is a prolific oilfield, as I have been saying many times, but we have got some quantity of oil there. Our search is going on.

My hon. friend, Shri P. R. Patel, wanted me to give him some more information about Kalol. I wish I could. We have drilled about four or five wells. All of them are giving oil. We have drilled three more wells. We are now meeting on the 30th June again when testing of a large number of exploratory wells will have been completed. Then we shall have again to have an appraisal of what is what and where. Today I cannot say what quantity of oil we can get from Kalol. But on the 30th June, we hope to able to say something about it.

Our activities in UP, Bihar, West Bengal and in the Cauvery basin are going to increase. We have already contracted with foreign parties, some Italians, and we are negotiating with Germans also. The Russians also have very kindly agreed to do some work—in a general way accepted the principle of doing work on a project basis. So we are bringing in a large number of parties along with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to do work under contract.

Shri J. R. Mehta referred to work being slowed down in Jaisalmer. What can I do? Desert exploration is a highly specialised work, for which we are not yet prepared. To work in a desert is a difficult job. We are trying to do it as quickly as possible because on the other side of the frontier, in Pakistan, some gas has been discovered. We hope to have better luck on this side, and a little time hence, we hope to start the work. There have been some difficulties between us and the French parties. I hope these will be squared up. If they are not able to agree, then we have to find out some alternative party. I do not know when this delay will be got over.

With regard to the question of expansion of refining capacity, that is a problem which has become somewhat controversial and has made me unhappy. I do not wish to talk about it in any unrestrained manner. I know that many able men on my side also and from opposite side have doubts with regard to the efficacy and the effectiveness of this policy. I know there are able colleagues who perhaps do not think that there is much wisdom in the policy of letting the public sector refineries expand, but by and large this is the decision of the Government, and so long as the Industrial Policy Resolution is there to guide us, I will see to it that our policy with

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regard to oil is implemented, and that it is implemented with the greatest of purpose.

Shri Hem Barua: That is the Estimates Committee recommendation also.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I know that my approach in this is not a doctrinaire approach. Certainly there are certain emotions behind it based on solid reasons, because you cannot say that oil is not politics. Those who say oil is not politics should read some more literature and the history of what has happened in other countries. But I do not wish to mix politics with oil. It is not my job. It is not the policy of my Government to mix oil and politics. We want to keep politics out of oil as far as possible. We want the help of everybody who will come and accept the framework of our Industrial Policy Resolution. A certain American company has accepted it.

I am glad to say that it has been decided to have the South Indian refinery at Cochin, and this refinery will be in collaboration with an American firm, Phillips International. A certain silent and whispering campaign is going on about the merits or the demerits of this agreement which is proposed to be entered into between the Government of India and Phillips International.

The main features are as follows. They have accepted our majority partnership. We are 51 per cent partners. For themselves, they have accepted 24 per cent partnership. The rest is still to be distributed as we like.

There are several advantages which have come to us which I need not spell out here. This deal, in my opinion, is one of the most attractive that can be conceived, and when the agreement will have been signed, the House wil be convinced that we have benefited by this deal and opened a new gate for opportunities for those who want to come and accept our Industrial Policy Resolution. It is a commendable act, and it is because of the ability of my colleagues in my Ministry who have been helping me, that I have been able to give you such good news about this.

We are getting cheaper crude, we are getting independent oil distribution rights, we are getting so many things, we are getting more oil imports on the Damle discounts. All that is in this. It had never happened before this.

The two giant oil companies to whom I am very grateful, somehow or other, did not feel happy that we did not give them expansion capacity in Bombay. I could not have done it. Let any three Members of this House who believe in socialism, who have the interests of the country, sit down with me, and I am willing to convince them that to give any further expansion capacity to the private sector refineries in Bombay would have been suicidal for our Koyali refinery, for our Barauni refinery, I am not going to do it.

But people need not be angry with me for that. They need not attribute motives to me. They need not start a campaign of.....

Shri K. C. Sharma: Blackmailing.

Shri K. D. Malaviya:....misunderstandings against the policy. We want their co-operation. I repeat in spite of what my hon. friends the Communists say that we want their co-operation, we will have their co-operation. In the present transitory stage, we must invite co-operation.

With our policy of peace, democracy, socialism and non-alignment, to which we are wedded and of which I am proud, I think it is absolutely necessary that we must invite those friends who come here, who accept our policy. We must gratefully accept it. But where there are motives which are not easy to understand, we

must be given the right to fight it out, to tell them that it is no right. In a process of negotiation if selfish politics are brought, both internal and external, it is not a happy thing for us. I appeal to all the Members of the House not to misunderstand us when we wish to stick to the Industrial Policy Resolution in oil, in coal, and to help us with a view to have as much as we can, to get others accept our policy. We cannot have everything at a time. By and large what we are doing is, I think, right. Doubts have been raised in certain sections of the Press. It is a continuous propaganda, deliberate and calculated, in certain sections of the Press. I do not mind. Let them do it. I wish them God speed. I want them to carry it on as long as they can carry it on. They will be exposed one day as misguided people who carried on distorted stories on account of lack of knowledge and lack of vision. Here is an article, Sir, headed "Shaik Mohammad's Oil Plan". I am 'Shaik Mohammad' and it has been said here:

> "That is precisely the danger for which even Mr. Malaviya's crusifixion as a Minister will not be an adequate compensation."

18 hrs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How do you come to be equated with Shaik Mohammad?

Shri K. D Malaviya: Perhaps they associate Shaik Mohammad with the oil fields in West Asian countries which are rich in oil. Perhaps they are looking forward to the fate of Mossadique for me. I do not know what....

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is this paper's name?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: *Financial Express* . . . (*Interruptions*). What I mean to say is this. This is not the only paper. I welcome their criticism; I want them to criticise also. I have also been writing to them and giving some effective replies. But the relevant point is that they say that it will be a miracle if the public sector expansion programme is fulfilled. They doubt the bona fides, the ability and the capability of the Government to fulfil this programme of the public sector to raise the production from 4.75 million to 7.25 million tons, that is, Nunmati from 0.75 to 1·25 million tons, Barauni and Koyali refineries each from 2 to 3 million tons, which make up a total of 7.25 million tons to which should be added the 2.5 million tons of Cochin which go to make up a total of 9.75 million tons. In season and out of season they are attributing motives, talking filthy language, lies and distorted facts. Some daily newspapers of Delhi have been carrying on a propaganda on behalf of interested people. Why do they do it? I would like to quote, not a socialist nor a communist but a British anti-Communist It has no particular reference to oil; these are some general remarks. I will just like to show you how in this transitional period, the public sector is up against criticism. The book is entitled *Annals of collective economy*. There is an article by Mr. Hayward, an economist. He says:

> "If we turn from the actual performance of the nationalised industries to the opinions and attitudes of the public, the most conspicuous feature of the post-war period has been the ordeal by calculated misrepresentation to which these industries have been subjected by powerful pressure groups aligned with the Conservative Party."
>
> "Conservative Ministers have generally defended their unloved charges—

I am not referring to India—

> "without conviction or energy, and the public corporations until recently let their case go largely by default through a comprehensible fear of being charged with using public money to influence public opinion."

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

If I used some money for creating public opinion in favour of the public sector, then I will be charged and I would plead guilty, and I will not do it.

> "Such scruples have not bothered the private business world, who have successfully exploited the Court decisions of 1952 and 1954 which allowed them to spend vast sums of money on anti-nationalisation propaganda and claim tax relief: a flagrant example of persuading the public with its own money in support of an interest that can only be described as "sinister". Brickbats, not bouquets, have been the order of the day in the concerted cascade of criticism to which predominantly conservative press has treated its readers."

What I mean to say is, that we are familiar with this sort of tactics, and it will come in more and more diversified forms. I want, however to assure the House that these public sector refineries will be expanded; they will be expanding their targets. If necessary we will all go and sit there and spend our time but we will see to it that the job is done. Today, the entire prestige of the public sector refineries hinges round the fact that we explain ourselves and finish our job. There is a big attack on us. I want your co-operation to help us.

Shri Hem Barua: You have it.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: And if you co-operate with us, the refineries will be expanded. Nobody can prevent it from expanding unless some catastrophe happens which may be unpreventable. (*Interruption*). The last point is rather a delicate one, which created some furore here, between my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua and some hon. friends. I assure him that I did not get excited. I am not angry. He was angry. I hope he will not be angry with me when he again has to talk. But he was not very fair to me. I can assure him that I am not a corrupt man. If I had been corrupt, I would not have sat here. For these six to seven years the little work that I have done should convince him that he should not have used that word for me. Anyway, that is done. (*Interruption*). He had made two charges.

Shri Hem Barua: I did not mean any personal thing. I have paid him handsome tributes. If I had said like that, at the heat of the moment, then I am very sorry.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I forget it.

Mr. Speaker: That also now would be turned into a tribute.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I want to correct the notion which Shri Hem Barua had. He made two criticisms with regard to this Orissa Serajuddin affair. (*Interruption*). I am taking it very seriously, because I want to dispel any wrong notion about it. I am not guilty of anything and therefore I want to make it quite clear. Perhaps Shri Hem Barua has been given wrong advice by his friends. Therefore I wanted this to be corrected. He made two allegations. He said the State Government is opposed to chrome leases, but the Government of India did it. That is, we persuaded the State Government to change their mind because chrome ore is a scheduled mineral; so the Government of India intervened and said 'No'. "Although you do not want the mineral mining leases to be given for chrome which is scheduled mineral, we ... do it." The second was that the Government of India asked to extend the time for collecting royalties. Perhaps the intention was that although the Orissa Government wanted to collect royalties and enforce its own rules and regulations for the realisation of its dues, the Government of India asked the Orissa Government to extend the time and not do it.

I can say many things about these things. Both of these things are wrong, and they are based on a fallacious understanding. I feel like making a very honest offer to my hon. friend. I think I should do it. I will not make it to my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua. He will pardon me for that. Nor will I make it to my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, because he too sometimes is very much prejudiced. I have seen his letters; the letters that he has written to the Prime Minister have been passed on to me for reply. I will reply to him. But I am making an offer to my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, who is a member of the P.S.P. Party. Let him come and see these two files relating to these two charges that have been made with regard to the Government of India intervening in the chrome mine case against the wishes of the Central Government—I am making it specific—and about the cause why we wanted the extension of time with regard to the realisation of this. Both these subject-matters can be inspected, examined in our files by my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, who is capable of looking to the legal and other aspects of it. Then he can form his own opinion about it. And, perhaps, after that, Sir, if you like, you can help him to have a proper appraisal of the facts in whichever way you like—if you do not want that, then I withdraw what I have said.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think he needs any help.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajpur): May I be permitted, Sir, to thank him for the good faith he has been kind enough to express in me and say that I do not propose to encroach upon the constitutional functions cast by our Constitution on the Attorney-General who is looking into the matter. It will be very wrong on my part to try to interfere with so high a legal authority.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I never meant to include all these general problems that there been referred to the Prime Minister, about advising the Attorney-General and all the (*Interruption*). Here, in this House, while delivering speeches, two matters have been raised. These have nothing to do with those matters that have been referred to the Attorney-General. These are specific charges just now made in the House, on somebody's advice, by my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, and the House might have got an impression that something more than *mala fide* has been done.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not somebody's advice, Sir; it is my own reading of the case.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Let me finish.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: On his own initiative.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not wish to win a point. That is not my intention. I say this in my own self-defence because, after all, I am a politician, I have to live still to fight you and to defeat you. Therefore, I must be given a chance to explain my conduct, and the only thing that I am doing here is to explain my conduct by saying that the two specific alegations that have been made here might be examined by another Member of his party for whom I have great regards and about whose ability and all that I know. I know that he will see the papers and then tell my hon. friend or whisper in his ears that it is not justified. There is nothing more than that. It was all done in self-defence.

Now, I pass on, lastly, to certain important issues raised by my hon. friend. The most important thing is with regard to the Barauni refinery. I am very sorry that there has been general disturbance in the Barauni refinery and the work is not going on there. I am hearing a lot of things about strikes and all that. May I appeal to the workers of the Barauni refinery who are working under the contractors not to stop work? This

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

is not proper at this critical time, that the onward progress that we are making at Barauni to expedite work and to make up for the delay should be further disturbed by strikes and misunderstandings or by certain legitimate or otherwise demands of the workers. We have great regard for the demands of the workers.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Kindly say the same thing to the managing directors also.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We know that the workers frequently have to work under great handicaps. We are not happy with the limited facilities given to them in the public sector. We are building up a lot of facilities for them. We are trying to do whatever we can for them. But the fact is that this work must continuously go on. I am told that today the Bihar Government has agreed to the adjudication of disputes. Both the parties, I am told, are agreeing to adjudication. Therefore, there should be no reason why the workers should not give up their idea of strike and resume the work which they have been doing so long. If there is something else, we shall sit down and settle. If necessary, our people from here will go, I will also go, I will take my colleagues here from the Opposition also, and then we shall see if there are any further grievances left and try to resolve them. But there should not be too much pressure brought on us at this critical time if the tempo of work has got to be continued.

Lastly, I want to say about the future of the Indian Oil Company because there is some anxiety on the part of our hon. Members. I would like to report to the House that it is a matter for gratification that the Committee has remarked something good about it and that this nucleus which we have built now is going to develop further. The sales of the Company during 1962-63 which is the current year are impressive both in volume and the variety of oil products sold. They are three times the sales effected in the previous year. We have now increased our sales three times of what we did last year. The number of consumer and retail pumps installed and commissioned has increased from 76 to 403, the number of depots has increased from 14 to 66 and the storage capacity at the main installations has increased from 1,32,000 tonnes in 1961-62 to 3,15,000 tonnes at the end of March 1963. The cost of operation which was Rs. 40.06 nP. per kilo litre in April 1962 has progressively been brought down and is now very much below the Damle Committee's figure of Rs. 28 and odd. It is even less than what the Damle Committee has reported. The administration has been streamlined. Training programmes, both in respect of sales techniques and lubricants, are in full swing.

The Indian Oil Company is playing a vital role in the supply of oil products not only to the public and the various Government Departments and public undertakings but also in supplying the various products required for the defence of the country. Whether it is the Border Roads Organisation or whether it is the arifields of the Indian Air Force, everywhere you see the Indian Oil Company doing its work. We have brought high grade and other lubricants to India and given one more year's time or about two years' time. We shall be the most efficient and we will tackle the largest quantity of oil products for distribution except the Shell company. We will have increased our profits. Even this year, that is, in 1962-63, after meeting all the losses made during the last year we shall have saved enough money to pay taxes to our Government.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Before entering into an agreement with the Phillips Petroleum Company, did our Government or our Minister try to sound other Governments who wanted to enter into agreement with the Government of India for the Fourth Re-

finery in the State sector? Did the Ministry try to explore the possibility of any other government wanting to enter into this agreement in the State sector?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: When the right time comes, announcing this agreement, if the House so wishes, I shall state the circumstances. I think, it is one of the best agreements that we could get.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: May I put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House?

Some Hon Member: Yes.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 78, 79, 80 and 136 relating to the Ministry of Mines and Fuel."

The motion was adopted.

18.19 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBER ON PAROLE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter dated the 6th April, 1963:—

"I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Andhra Pradesh have directed that Shri Kolla Venkaiah, Member, Lok Sabha, who has been released on parole for a period of 15 days with effect from 21st March, 1963, subject to certain conditions under Rule 30-B of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, be allowed to remain on parole for a further period of 5 days from 6th April, 1963 to 10th April, 1963 (both days inclusive)."

18.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, April 13, 1963/Chaitra 23, 1885 (Saka).

[*Thursday, April, 11, 1963/Chaitra 21, 1885 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 9107—47

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1759	State Finance Corporations	9159
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1773	Rehabilitation grants	9166–67
1774	Customs House agents	9167–68
1775	Warangal Medical College	9168–69
1776	Urban Community Development Programme	9169
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1779	Recovery of smuggled articles in Delhi	9170–71
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1782	Drinking water supply Schemes in Andhra Pradesh	9172-73
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1788	Urban water supply schemes in Kerala	9176-77
1790	Medical graduates for rural areas	9177-78
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1793	Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking	9179

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS AND CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE. 9180—91

The Speaker gave his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri S. M. Banerjee and Hem Barua regarding the reported news of blasting of railway line and firing at the train by Naga hostiles resulting in death of 6 persons and injury to 27 persons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee then asked for leave of the House to the moving of the motion and on objection being taken, the Speaker asked those members who were in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places. As less than fifty members rose, the Speaker announced that the member did not have the leave of the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 9191-93

The following papers were laid on the Table—

(1) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

(*i*) Statement No. 1	Fourth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha)
(*ii*) Supplementary Statement No. IV	Third Session, 1962-63 (Third Lok Saha)
(*iii*) Supplementary Statement No. VI	Second Session 1962 (Third Lok Sabha)
(*iv*) Supplementary Statement No. IX	First Session 1962 (Third Lok Sabha)
(*v*) Supplementary Statement No. VII	Sixteenth Session, 1962 (Second Lok Sabha)

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excises Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

(*i*) G.S.R. No. 530 dated the 30th March, 1963.

(*ii*) G.S.R. No. 531 dated the 30th March, 1963.

(*iii*) G.S.R. No. 598 dated the 6th April, 1963.

(3) A copy of Notifications No. G.S.R. 532 dated the 30th March, 1963 containing Corrigendum to G.S.R. No. 101 dated the 19th January, 1963 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(*i*) G.S.R. No. 533 dated the 30th March, 1963.

(*ii*) G.S.R. No. 569 dated the 28th March, 1963.

(*iii*) G.S.R. No. 570 dated the 29th March 1963.

(*iv*) G.S.R. No. 891 dated the 30th March, 1963.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(*v*) G.S.R. No. 599 dated the 6th April, 1963.

(*vi*) G.S.R. No. 600 dated the 6th April, 1963.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 9193-94

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar moved for election of a member from among the Members of the Lok Sabha to be a member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS [illegible] COLUMNS 9194—9336

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel commenced and concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, APRIL, 13, 1963/CHAITRA 23, 1885, (SAKA)—

Consideration of Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries; and consideration of Private Members' Resolutions.